THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,605—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Pass.
1912				
30th Mar.	MARMORA	12000	.....	...
4th April.	MOOLTAN	13000	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13000
4th May.	SOUDAN	5000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	13000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Athens	4491	.....	.....	.....	30 Mar.
City of Sparta	6425	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7920	.....	.....	16 Apl.	19 Apl.
City of York	7960	.....	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6221	10 Apell.	2 May	12 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	4291	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	6425	25 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	2200	14 "	9 "	29 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7920	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5442	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Paris (Twin Screw)	3500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	4291	30 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6221	30 "	23 "	15 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8000	6 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	6425	21 "	12 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	30 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7530	23 Aug.	Naples..... 2 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9207	13 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Corinth	7000	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	26 Oct.
City of Corinth	6442	5 Oct.	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Paris	9207	19 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	4241	26 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	.....	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8000	2 Nov.	Marseilles 8 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	6425	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	9272	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9207	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	921	432	648
" London via Marseilles	663	1,041	498	809
" Liverpool	805	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by R. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Genoa. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Friday	29th Mar.	† 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	1st April	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & G. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th April	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebundar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2098 tons, on Wednesday 3rd April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pandua," 3205 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	1st May
Brestea	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain :	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 67, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Makaru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, remitting Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 65,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGCHOW

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GROSSES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris),
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign"
"Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost"
"me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass,"
"and it still keeps A. 1. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulence. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 2.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Ohinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
			£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Ashkabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fungtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oahu
Calcutta	Singapore	Victoria
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Chefoo
Colombo	Kiang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukat	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 338 of 1912.

(1). THACKERSEY TEJU, residing at Nava Nagpada,
(2). BHIMJI RANSEY, residing at Nana Nagpada,
(3) KHAIRAJ KHETU, residing at Byculla,
(4). VIJPAL MULJI, residing at Fanaswady and
(5). BAISEY VELJI, residing at Parel, Lalbaug, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, Merchants, Members of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakvasi Caste, suing as the Trustees of the funds and properties of the said caste, duly appointed at a meeting of the said caste, held on the 15th of October, 1911, or in the alternative suing under the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (1908) on behalf of themselves and all other members (save the defendant) of the said caste. .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder outside Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notice is hereby given that the above Suit has on the 21st day of March, 1912, been instituted with the consent of the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay, by the abovenamed plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakvasi Caste, except the defendant abovenamed against the said Lakhamsey Nappoo, praying for the following reliefs :—

(a). That the defendant may be ordered to account for his management of the caste properties and Funds.
(b). That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the amount found due on the taking of the said accounts.
(c). That the defendant may be ordered to deliver possession to the plaintiffs of the caste property, at Chinchpogli and title deeds thereof.
(d). That the defendant may be ordered to deliver to the plaintiffs all caste funds and other moveable properties in his possession and all books of accounts, papers, vouchers and documents belonging to the caste.
(e). That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,624-2-0 mentioned in the Plaint with interest, thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, from the respective dates, when the defendant took the same out of the Caste Funds.
(f). That it may be declared that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds now with the Tribunal of Appeal of the value of Rs. 20,995, and all accretions thereto and any other moneys that may represent the compensation paid for the caste property as stated in the plaint, belong to the caste and that the plaintiffs are entitled to receive the same on behalf of the caste.
(g). That the defendant's claim to be an equitable mortgagee of the whole of the caste property or any portion thereof may be declared to be false and invalid and that it may be declared that the defendant is not an equitable mortgagee of any of the caste property.
(h). That the matters mentioned in the letter of the 30th day of September, 1911, mentioned in the plaint may be fully inquired into and the defendants liability in respect thereof declared and decreed against him.
(i). That the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this Suit.

And that the hearing of the above Suit has been fixed for 10th day of June, 1912.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1912.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Prothonotary.
P. B. MALABARI, The 26th day of March, 1912.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 14th to Thursday, the 28th March, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1912.

ELECTRICIAN.

WANTED at once, an ELECTRICIAN to take charge of electric light plant in Karachi with 20 horse power Crossley's suction gas engine and producer. Pay Rs. 100 per month with free house. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, caste and age to,

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Buildings District,
Public Works Department,
Karachi.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAFFERJI ADUMJI KARACHIWALA, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2886, 2885, New Nos. 9864, 9864, Old Survey Nos. 878, 2818, 878, 1 2 2818, and New Survey Nos. ——, —— and bounded 4232, 4233,

on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road, and on the South by the property of Jatha Lala, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7413, and Street Nos. 272-274, Khoja Str et and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1912.

PESTONJEE, RUSTOM, KOLA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1912.

TO
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay.

SIR,—In view of the great prevalence of tubercular disease in Bombay, and the urgent necessity for bringing it under control. We, the Undersigned, hereby request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay to consider what steps may best be taken to prevent the ravages of this disease.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Cowasjee Jehangir.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	D. J. Tata.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	Gokuldas K. Parekh.
C. H. Armstrong.	Stanley Reed.
Manmohandas Ramji.	Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.
L. F. Childe.	Temulji Bhicaji Nariman
Ratan Tata.	C. H. Setalwad.
P. R. Cadell.	J. A. Turner.
Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldas.	Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
Aocacio G. Viegas.	Ruttonsee Mooljee.
K. E. Dadachanji.	D. A. D'Monte.
Kazi Kabruddin.	Daji Abaji Khare.
H. A. Wadya.	Hormusjee Mancherjee Cama.
Mulraj Khatau.	Manaukhlal M. Munshi.
Parshotamdas Thakurdas.	D. E. Wacha.
Narayana Vishnu Gokhale.	

and others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd April, 1912, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th March, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of remaining fancy goods, glass cupboards, etc., by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee re Dinsha B. Modi, will be continued THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 28th March, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), opposite Crawford Markets.

AUCTION SALE of 387 BAGS of LINSEED, damaged by Salt Water.

Under instructions from the Agents, Ex. S. S. "Tjomo," Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 28th inst., at 12 a.m. (S.T.), at "G." Shed, Prince's Dock on account of the underwriters—

Ex. S. S. "Tjomo."

L. G. D.	206	bags of linseed, damaged by sea-water.
D. J. F.	128	" " "
L. R.D.S.	53	" " "

Cash will be required at the time of purchase and the bags must be removed immediately.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT BENGALPORA OR UMERKHARY ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED NISHANPADA ROAD OR PALKHI MOHOLA, KHADAK.

H. C. Suit No. 111 of 1909.
Abdul Kader Abdul Hakim
vs.
Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein and others.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned two valuable immoveable properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., the Auctioneers, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises pursuant to a Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference dated the 3rd day of April, 1911, and made in suit No. 111 of 1909 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and under instructions from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, and Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (of which Ruttonji Maneckji Jinnah was formerly the Fazendar) containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts together with a tenement building or dwelling-house standing thereon consisting of 3 upper storeys and one ground floor situate at Bengalpura or Umerkhary Road, otherwise called Nishanpada Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2909, Street No. 126-128 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the South by the property of Valli Jussa and on or towards the West by a sweeper's gully and the property of Wardhman Poonsi and on or towards the North by the property secondly hereinafter described.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (of which Ruttonji Maneckji Jinnah was formerly the Fazendar) containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts together with a tenement building or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Bengalpura or Oomerkhary Road otherwise called Nishanpada Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No, 2910 and Street Nos. 130—136 and bounded as follows.—On or towards the North by the property of Goolam Hoosein Shaikh Mia Jan on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by a sweeper's gully and the property of Wardhman Poonsi.

For further particulars, and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, who have the conduct of the sale or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Pattan Road opposite School of Art and Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and Mackintosh household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, jardineers, English bedsteads, mirror and plate-door almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings, bronze and terra cotta figures and flower vases, lamps, Persian carpets, taste ornaments, Refrigerator ice box, Humber gent's bicycle, Singapore cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain P. Phillips of Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23th March 1912.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Part Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Return Visit of the ALLEN WILKIE & Co.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents
MR. ALLEN WILKIE
and his
LONDON REPERTOIRE CO.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 28th,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, 29TH,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30TH,
MATINEE,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
SATURDAY, 30TH,
EVENING,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Children half price at Matinee.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, MARCH, 28TH
at 9-30 P. M.
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE.
In aid of St. JOHN'S CHURCH (Colaba) Organ Fund.

PROGRAMME.

1. Hymn and Triumph March from..... "Aida" Orchestra...Verdi.
2. Song ..... "The Worker" .....Gounod. Mrs. CONBY.
3. Organ Solo..... Fantasia for Organ in C minor Op. 40....Philipp Tietz. (1) Andante Maestoso. (2) Allegro con Fuoco. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4. Song ..... "Rebelion".....Allitsen. Mr. H. WIDDOP.
5. War March of the Priests from ..... "Athalie" Orchestra..Mendelssohn.
6. Cantata .....Jubilee Cantata.....Weber.
1. Chorus..... ..... Your thankful songs upraise.
2. Recitative and Air..... Tenor.....Happy nation, still receiving.
3. Recitative and Air ..... Soprano and Tenor.....How blest is he.
4. Chorus..... ..... Woe! See the storm-clouds.
5. Recitative Soli and Chorus..... Soprano and Bass .....How fearful are the terrors.
6. Recitative..... Bass..... So once our prayer
7. Quartett and Chorus .... Wreathe into garlands.
8. Recitative..... Tenor.....Then gave each heart an answer
9. Chorus..... ..... Father, reigning in Thy glory.

Soloists:—Mrs. Hallwell.....Soprano.
Mrs. Perry.....Contralto.
Mr. F. E. Dunn .....Tenor
Mr. Edwin Gellett.....Bass.
Orchestra H. E. the Governor's Band.
Director—Edward Behr.

Admission Re. 1. Reserved seats Re. 2.
Plan at MARCKS & Co.'s Piano and Music Saloon.

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FOUR SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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The noted and Distinguished Royal

PALMIST

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TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL, SUITE 451.

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DANN & CO., GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
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DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
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MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

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5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 838, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by Bands from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary; Re. 10. Apply Box No. 4. 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 3-8, Gold, Re. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 4 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA:
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Customers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &C.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound system. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,721
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,016
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SURGERY NEED NOW REPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions sent, and, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Ha versto ck Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragees (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take & safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 68
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
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Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.
Noorbhai Abdulhusein and others .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna and others .....Defendants.

The sale of the immoveable property situate in the City of Karrachee, in the above Suit that was advertised to take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912.

The sale will take place at the Office of the Official Assignee in the High Court Building, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Darvant House," Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Schoen rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Murray, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1912.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and late-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THINK MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Pleased to think other sufferers may give it a trial. What do to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908."

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have some hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR IT!
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 27.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	77 15-16	un	chgd
do.	Rentes ...	83 1-2		1-8
3 1-2 do.	Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
4 1-2 do.	Gov. Securities ...	94 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London		26 13-16	un	chgd
do.	2 months' hence ...	27 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver	in New York ...	58 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·25	1-2	
do.	do. at Berlin ...	20·44		01
do.	do. New York ...	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...		3 1-2	since	
do.	Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
do.	3 months' sight ...	3 3-8		1-16
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
do.	6 months' sight ...	3 3-16		1-8
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...		2 7-8		1-8
do.	7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ...Easy. Quiet
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 46,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·12—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·89 +01	5·88 +01	5·83 +01	5·67 +01	5·86 +01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·82 +01	5·79 +01	5·76 +01	5·74 +01	

New York official noon call May 10.40 ; July 10-51.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10-77 ; July 10-79.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	30,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	10,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	3,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 10·48+10
Futures—Month of July 10·59+09
} Advanced on limited offerings and on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 3-4+1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 10·87+10
Do. do July ... 10·88+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.
Tone Dhooties ... Firm but Quieter. Indian demand quiet.
Tone Shirtings ... do do
Weft American "54" ... 11
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ... Steady prices firm.
Tone—Yarn. Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11
Twist " 36" ... 10
Twist " 42" ... 11 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 14 5-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F ... 5 1-2
Buyers or sellers ... ... Buyers.
Months ... ... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 —1-8
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 1-4—1-3
Do Months—Mar.-April—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Month—March—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
Victorian ... ...38 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.—Value.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship, ... 48 1-2 unchg d
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4— 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 3-4—3-4.
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 59 3-4—1-2
Do Months ... April-June.—London—Sellers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED,—
£ 6-17-0 unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 5 1 1-2 unchgd
Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 79 —3-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 2-4+12-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 1-4+3-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—
"Athenic," "Steenbergen," "Elysia."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6 —1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—
Tone—Dull—Neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 7 —3 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at easier rates.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 8 1-4—1 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Still in buyers' favour.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Unchanged, Market continues without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH MARCH 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	15	16,570
B B and C I Railway ...	9	10,676

Most of the markets are closed to-day for Ramnavami. The Banks and offices are also closed.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets report a moderate advance. The local market is practically closed, but the tone is quiet and quotations are almost unchanged as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	273	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	234	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	231	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	"	276	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	273	"
Fine M G Khandesh	"	262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	"	255	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	261	"
Good H. G. Westerns	"	266	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	272	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	295	"
NEW CROP.			
Good M G Broach	"	286	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengal's	"	235	Jan. "

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	20,397 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	10,762 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	40,567 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	12,942 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	3,532 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	45 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	4,808 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,852 "
Rice ...	...	...	9,014 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	10,576 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	22,721 "
Mowrseed ...	...	...	Nil "
Gram ...	...	...	2,477 "
Joowar ...	...	...	8,685 "
Maize ...	...	...	Nil "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount in the Revised Estimate to be remitted during 1911-12 ...	£ 27,088,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Mar. 1912, by Council Bills ...	£26,514,652
Balance to be remitted from 24th March to 31st March 1912 ...	£ 573,648

a Of this sum £1,983,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. B. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 28th March.

254. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

255. Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N. C. Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

255. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

256. The following are the results of the Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and Highland Challenge Cup competition :—

Leslie Cup. 1st "E" Coy, 2nd "K" Coy, Highland Cup, 1st "A" Coy, 2nd "F" Coy,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 28th March.

119. Musketry.—Saturday 30th instant.

Class-firing at the British Infantry range at Colaba for Nos. 1, 2 S and E. Companies. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

As this is the last time that class-firing will take place this season, all members who have not already done so must fire on this occasion.

121. Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 31st instant.

Matches 8 and 11.

A train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

Extract from Bombay Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton, Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay, 27th March 1912.

Proficiency. No. 317—The following candidates, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, passed for Proficiency Certificates at Colaba on the 16th of March :—

Members qualified in Parts I and II for certificates.
Capt Lambert, B V. A.
Bombardier Hayward.
Gunner White.
Members qualified in Part I (Infantry) only:
Bombardier Stubbs.
Gunner Davison.

123. Medals—The Officer Commanding has pleasure in allotting the Extra Delhi Durbar Medals as under:—

(1) To two members present at Delhi with the B V A contingent.
Gunner J W Mawhood No 3 Coy B V A.
Corporal F Bainsworth, E E Coy.

(2) To an officer and N C O present on parade on occasion of the landing of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in Bombay.
Lieutenant W H Leach.
C S M D A Pinder.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FAMINE RELIEF FOR KAIRA.

The Collector of Kaira writes as follows:—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me through your columns to acknowledge receipt of the following donations very kindly sent to me for the relief of distress in this district. Mr. Chhotalal Javeridas of Thasra, Rs.1,000; Mr. Barjorji Manekji, Dharwar, Rs. 100; Mr. Bhikhaji Barjorji, Dharwar, Rs. 25; Mr. Merwanji Hormesji, Rs. 25; Mr. Dorabji Manekji, Panveliwala, Dharwar, Rs. 25; Messrs. Bhurnimall and Co., brass Contractors, Agra, one lakh of lbs. of grass.

Mr. Chhotalal is a merchant in Bombay, but an inhabitant of Thasra of this district, and by his very generous donation of Rs. 1,000 for the relief of distress in his Taluka, has set a very worthy example to other wealthy charitably disposed persons belonging to this district. I am expending his donation on cattle kitchens on Local Board Road works. I am constrained to take this opportunity to point out that, though pauperisation owing to a food famine has not so far affected human beings in this District, nevertheless the cultivators, who are making a brave struggle with adversity, will welcome any help given them to enable them to maintain their cattle while they themselves go to work, either on ordinary field labour or upon local Boards Works near their homes. This is an appeal on behalf of the cattle of the Kaira District.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total ...	16	14
Same date last year ...	39	35
Total mortality from all causes ...		110
Same date last year ...		129

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WEBSTER—March 18, at Margherita, Upper Assam, the wife of Gerald C Webster, of a son.
FRAUSTADT—March 19, at Lahore, the wife of L Fraustadt, Royal Engineers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, 4 p. m.
Elphinstone High School Sports, 3-30 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.
Bombay Telephone Company, Annual General Meeting, Bastion-road, 4-30 p. m.
Choral and Orchestral Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. in aid of the Organ Fund of the Church of St. John at Colaba.
Allan Wilkie's Company, Opera House, "She Stoops to Conquer," 9-30 p.m.
Maidanis, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The truest test of success lies in the fulfilment of duty."—Cardinal Gibbons.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malwa," with the English mails of 15th March left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 4 a. m. on to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

LECTURE.—MRS. A. E. Powell will lecture at the Hall of the Framji Kavasji Institute this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"The Higher Development of Man."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd), will deliver his Presidential address : Subject—"The use of Saffron and Turmeric in Hindu Marriage Ceremonies."

PILGRIM SHIPS ACT.—Referring to our report yesterday, under this heading, of a case in which, for contravention of the Act, Captain Morin of the s. s. 'Saifi', belonging to the Arab Steamship Co., was fined, "the Arab Steamers Ltd," write to us to say that the s. s. 'Saifi' does not belong to them, and that they do not know Captain Morin.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Spanish March...A Bunch of Roses .....R. Chapi
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
Song (Cornet Solo) ... Mons.....Adams
Polka ... Barbadienne.....Barwood
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier...Strauss
Valse .....Wiener Frauen .....Lehar
Selection .....My Lady Molly .....Jones
Polka (Bell Solo).....Beppo .....Byrne

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu labourer, named Krishna Raghoo (22) and residing at Doogree. It appeared that on the evening of Monday last, one Moses Joseph was driving Mr. Geoffrey Adamson, manager of the Russo Asiatic Bank, and Mr. H. N. Banner of the same bank in taxi-cab No. 135 along Parel Road. A little before reaching the Sir J. J. Hospital, the deceased was seen crossing the road at an angle. The driver blew the horn, but just as the car was passing the deceased, he swerved round and ran into the car. The driver tried to avoid him, so much so that the car went on to the pavement. Mr. Adamson called a policeman and asked him to take the deceased into the hospital; but some friends of the deceased objected to this being done. Mr. Adamson, therefore, paid a rupee to the deceased, and they drove away. The deceased was subsequently taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that his liver was ruptured. He died at midnight on Tuesday. The jury, by a majority, returned a verdict that death was due to the rupture of the liver caused by his being accidentally knocked down by a taxi-cab. One of the jurors was of opinion that the driver had acted negligently to some extent.

MR. ALLAN WILKIE'S COMPANY.

The "Sign of the Cross" Presented.

Last night at the Royal Opera House Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company presented the second play of their English classical repertoire, in that well-known favourite made famous by the late Mr. Wilson Barrett, "The Sign of the Cross." Everyone of the theatre-going community knows the highly dramatic situations produced in this tale of the persecution of the early Christians in Rome and it suffice to say that before a good house Mr. Allan Wilkie admirably portrayed the noble character of "Marcus," while—far from indulging in an excess of melodramatic or sentimentalism—Miss F. Hunter Watts gave a rendering of the part of "Mercia" with a restraint and dignity which appealed most strongly to the audience. The remaining parts were realistically carried out by the cast, and the stage effects, costumes and setting all combined to give the play local colouring.

To-night Goldsmith's ever-delightful comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer" will be played.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A Conference for the Bombay Presidency, C. Ps. and Berar, is to be held at Bombay during the Easter Holidays.

In response to a widespread desire to organize the Provincial Social Conference on an independent basis of its own, and ensure the regular holding of its annual sessions, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has arranged to hold a Social Conference in Bombay on Friday, the 5th and Saturday, the 6th April 1912, at which friends of the cause from the Bombay Presidency, as well as the C. Ps. and the Berars, are requested to attend and exert their best to ensure the success of the new movement. The programme of the Conference, as settled, so far, will be as follows:—

(a) Meetings of the Delegates and invited workers in the cause, to be held on Friday the 5th April in the evening and on the following Saturday morning at the Hirabaug, C. P. Tank Road, for general consultation, exchange of views and doing the work of the Subjects' Committee.

(b) The usual Conference, to be held on Saturday the 6th April in the afternoon for speeches and adoption of resolutions at the Framji Cowasji Institute near Dhobitalao. The Conference will be open to the public, but the right to speak and to vote will be confined to the Delegates.

(c) A Ladies' gathering—exclusively confined to Ladies, to be held at the Chanda Ramji Girls' School buildings, Girgaon Back Road, on Sunday the 7th April or the day following.

At the Allahabad Municipal election this year, for seven vacancies, six Hindus and one European barrister have been returned.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Annual Meeting of Bombay Branch.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the English Church Union was held at the Cathedral Girls' School, Fort. Amongst members and friends present were the Rev. Father Nicholson (Chairman of the Branch), Mr. N. N. Wadia (Vice-Chairman) the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Father Biscoe, Father Moore, Messrs E. A. Williams, J. W. Aspinwall, A. G. Herbert, Captain J. E. G. Festing, R. E., the Rev. J. H. Lord (Hon. Secretary), several members of affiliated guilds, and others.

A brief Report of the year's work was read by the Secretary. It stated that there was little change to record in the affairs of the branch during the past year. One very valued member had gone to his rest in the person of the Rev. Father Langmore. The Rev. Canon Taylor, and one or two others, had left India. But in their places, three new members had joined. The total number of adherents of the branch now numbered 163, as compared with 161 last year. These consisted of the following :—members 31, association members 7, women associates 5, members of three affiliated guilds, 120. The Branch had been led during the year to take up the work of collecting and disseminating information, amongst its members and others, on the subject of Church Synods, and had with its own funds printed a pamphlet specially prepared by the Rev. Canon Rivington on the same subject, and had in addition purchased and circulated literature published on the subject of Synods by the English Church Union at Home.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the Union existed for the maintenance of a certain conception of the Church, and of a claim of the Church of England in relation to that conception. The conception was that Church was the one, only, and necessary organism for the propagation and the practical living-out of the truth. The particular claim which the E. C. U. stood for was that the Church of England was an integral part of that divine organisation, and not a creature of the State. The Church of Christ was not in its constitution a fortuitous concourse of more or less Christian atoms, but an organisation instinct with the life of Christ. The Church had principles which required at times to be fought for. Prominent among such were those which opposed the errors which spring from Erastianism within the Church, or Roman Catholicism outside the Church. It must be recognized that the greatest bulwark against Roman Catholicism had proved to be the Catholic movement within the Church. The Catholic movement had done much more to keep her children within the ranks of the English Church than any Protestant propaganda. It had been the recent testimony of a Jesuit Father in Bombay, in order to account for the paucity of perversions to Rome, that the High Church movement had now become stereotyped (as he put it) within the Church of England; it had proved to be no mere fad of a day, or flash in the pan. By the confession of the Jesuit Father, whose statement was made in the course of a controversy in the local Press, the scarcity of perversions was due to the success of the Catholic movement in the Church of England. Consequently the methods of the Roman propaganda had become modified. They were not now so aggressive as formerly, nor consisted of frontal attacks as before ; but instead were more insidious. A great menance of the present day, both from within and without the Church, was the spirit of undenominationalism which, in the opinion of the speaker was capable of differentiation from inter-denominationalism, which latter he himself held to be possible, on certain platforms and in certain things, where undenominationalism would not be possible. The aim of undenominationalism was to bring religion down to a fancied residuum of belief in merely the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The whole weight of the present Liberal Government was being employed to force that religion upon the rising generation, and there was a tendency in many directions to accept it as the normal religion of the Englishman. A first objection to this religion was that it is not what it professed to be. There was in reality no such thing as undenominationalism. The latter was, in fact, nothing but a new denominationalism. We could not whittle down the Catholic faith to include even Unitarianism in a sort of general amalgam of religions ; in doing so we did but create an extra one. It was very necessary indeed to insist on this because we could not move in general society without finding how ready men were to accept this form of religion as Christianity, making the latter, as Matthew Arnold would have put it, "a system of morality touched with emotion." A great thing would be gained if we could only drive home to people the fact that undenominationalism, as an extra denominationalism, only added to the congeries of religion. We needed to convince the man in the street that undenominationalism was impracticable as a solution, either of the education problem at Home, or the problem of Christian reunion in general. It was necessary that the E. C. U. should maintain that we were not going to allow the man in the street to dictate to us what our theology should be or how our worship should be conducted. We needed to declare that we believed that Christ came into the world to teach the Truth, and that we recognised it as our duty to give the whole Truth and not a mere veneer of it. Some would seem pleased to see the life blood of the Christian organism spread thinly over a wide and vague area, and so lost altogether, instead of conserving the organism itself at a high point of vitality. The Dean of St. Paul's had lately said that it was a function of the Catholic Church to maintain a sphere for an independent spiritual life, independent, that was to say, of the spirit of the age and of the man in the street, a life that had come down from above given to us, and not evolved from within. That life we knew in the Catholic Church. We of the Church were now enjoying the fruits of hard struggle in the past, and we must be prepared in our turn to defend the positions gained.

The accounts of the branch, which had been audited by Mr. G. F. Weston, were read by the Hon. Treasurer Mr. E. A. Williams and were passed. Subsequently a vote of thanks was passed to both these gentlemen. On the motion of the Rev. Father Biscoe, seconded by Captain J. E. G. Festing, R. E., the officers and committee of the Branch were appointed for the ensuing year, as follows :—Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Vice-Chairman, the Rev. Father Nicholson, S. S. J. E., Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lord, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Asst. Secretary, Mr. A. G. Herbert, Delegate in England, Lt., Colonel C. A. Empson, R. A., Members of Committee, the Rev. Father Biscoe, Father Moore, W. S. Sawtell, Father Torev, Canon King, and Canon Rivington, Messrs. R. Woolcombe, E. A. Williams, J. W. Aspinwall, G. B. Ramsay, and Seymour C. G. Wood, and Captain J. E. G. Festing, R. E.

The meeting was then addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Father H. S., Nicholson, S. S. J. E., who in the course of his remarks said that primarily the English Church Union existed as a defensive society. Pressing questions before it just now were (1) Welsh Church disestablishment, (2) the defence of the Church's marriage law. As to the former people held different views regarding disestablishment, its benefits or otherwise ; but the proposals of the present Government regarding the disendowment of the Welsh Church were causing widespread indignation. The chirman could himself claim some knowledge of Cardiff, in South Wales. Were the present bill to get carried through Parliament, what would the results be? In one large parish he knew there were five priests at work, and the endowment of the parish was £200 ; by the present bill every penny would be taken away. Of £2,649, the amount of the endowment of the Cardiff churches, all but £269 would be taken away. Of this, £240 would belong to the oldest parish of S. Mary's and there would be a residue of £29 to be divided amongst the remaining parishes. Passing on to the matter of the marriage law, he remarked that marriage with a deceased wife's sister had now become legal in England by the law of the country. Without going into details it might suffice to say that the passing of this law had brought the law of the state into conflict with the law of the Church. He could recommend two books as worthy of perusal on this subject, (1) Father Puller's new work on marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and (2) the present Bishop of Oxford's book on divorce. But in addition to the defensive work of the E. C. U. there was its constructive side. In India this was just now much concerned with the revival of the synodical action on the part of the Church. The speaker would suggest the advisability of endeavouring to arrange a series of popular lectures in Bombay during the rains, to be given by different persons on the subject of synodical action in the Church as likely to be a useful constructive work. The Bishop of Bombay had said that there was to be before the end of the year a meeting at Allahabad regarding the setting on foot of Provincial Synods. Members of the Union should include this important matter of synods in their prayers.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BANK OF BURMA.

Depositors Resolve to Go to Court.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma was held last evening in the hall of the Sharebrokers' Association to consider what steps should be taken to give effect to resolutions passed at previous meetings, Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha presiding.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting called by the liquidator on the 15th March at Rangoon was adjourned "sine die" for want of a quorum. This step was inexplicable because nothing prevented him from calling the adjourned meeting on some other day. He suspected that the majority of shareholders were Mower and Company. At present they did not know where they were and the liquidator ought to have been more vigilant and should have taken further steps. As he had not done so, we must take precautions to petition the Court that the Company might be wound up under the supervision of the Court. Rupees twenty lakhs were in the hands of the liquidator, four months had passed and the liquidator was drawing his salary from month to month. It was very necessary that they should have some relief and they should, therefore, go to Court and have everything placed on a proper basis.

Mr. W. T. Halai moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that this meeting supported the proposed application by Mr. Noble to the Chief Court of Rangoon to give effect to the first resolution passed at their meeting held on the 12th February.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Halai said that the majority of shareholders in Rangoon were Messrs. Mower and Pfifford, who had paid Rs. 5 only per share, whereas they had paid full Rs. 100 over each share. Messrs. Mower and Pfifford had however, gone on drawing full dividends from the monies of the depositors. It was, therefore, to be expected that the meeting at Rangoon would prove abortive. If the liquidator did not like to go to Court they must [authorise somebody to move the Court and fortunately they had Mr. Noble in Rangoon. They must, therefore, now authorise Mr. Noble to move the Court in the matter and get Mr. B. Cawasji appointed liquidator.

Dr. Engineer seconded the proposition.

The chairman, in putting the proposition to the vote, said that if they wished to protect their interests, they should be ready with more money to prosecute their object. Going to the Court was very expensive and unless they were prepared to contribute something further, the committee would have nothing to go on with. He wished to bring that to their notice first.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. R. Davar seconded by Mr. P. K. Kotewal, it was resolved that further steps should be taken by the Committee to arm Mr. Noble with a proper authority to support his application by an affidavit of the Chairman or otherwise to carry out the above resolution ; that the committee be empowered to make arrangements to meet the expenses by a further application to the creditors for another contribution at the rate of two annas per hundred rupees and that a wire to that effect be sent to Mr. Noble at Rangoon.

The question of the appointment of liquidators then came up before them and several creditors expressed their opinion against Mr. Holdsworth.

Mr. Saxon Davies said Mr. Holdsworth had been treated very hardly at their hands. Mr. Holdsworth had signed the investigation report and that fact alone showed that he had their interests at heart because having put his signature on it, he would be prepared to prove the allegations in the report in a court of law.

It was then resolved that in case of Mr. Holdsworth resigning and not acting with Mr. B. Cawasji as co-liquidator, the committee should take steps to nominate a co-liquidator.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the Shareholders' Association for the loan of their hall terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

The depression in Northern India remains deep and is travelling eastwards. It has given rain and snow in Kashmir and the Western Himalayas as far as Chakrata, and rain in most places of the Punjab and North-west United Provinces. There are at present no signs of decrease in its activity. Further rainfall has occurred in North-east India. The following are the chief amounts:—Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, one inch; Silchar, four; Cherrapunji, ten, and Bareilly, three-quarters; Simla, one, Sirsa and Sialkot, half; Sonemarg, one and-a-half; Srinagar and Doars, three-quarters, and Quetta, a half. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the area of rainfall, and is now rising in the central parts of the country in front of the depression.

Forecast : Further rain and snow in Kashmir and West Himalayas. Rainfall in the north and east of the Punjab, the United Provinces, North-east India and Northern Burma.

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

Severe thunderstorm passed over Simla between 10 and 11 last night. It rained all night, and to-day the weather is still threatening. Apparently there were fresh falls of snow on the range. The nearer hills are white with either sleet or snow.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab ; Rawalpindi has had 0·18," Lahore 0·15", Ambala 0·20" and Sirsa 0·38". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is now about 17° F. in defect in the south Punjab ; night temperature is below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Cheybassa, 3991 tons, Captain P. L. Wadge, arrived in harbour on Monday from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4838 tons, Captain B. Dowse, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. China mail steamer Assaye, 4339 tons, Captain W. Cookman, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with the China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar Coast ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Line steamer Konig, 3,176 tons, Captain P. von Holt, sailed yesterday for Durban via Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 27.

Brasiliana	2438	Snowden	T M & Co
Baron Dalmoney	3899	Hay	W & A G & Co
Oyebassa	3991	Wadge	M M & Co
City of Birmingham	4838	Dowse	K N & Co
Gulla	555	Watt	repairing J Mackintosh & Co
Gramsbergen	4982	Goot	Antwerp 1-4 T Morrison & Co
Hoonisee	993	D'Loras	Bo & P S N Co
H M S Highflyer		Dick	E N Flagship
Havildar	3386	Elliott	T M & Co
Itria	3300	Haneywood	Calcutta 23-3 M M & Co
Kowait	3336	Coates	H S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3 K N & Co
Kola	810	Elron	M M & Co
Newenfels	3542	Heukel	W & A G & Co
Norkoorn	1074	Jones	M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	Arab S N Co
Nairung	2862	Park	M M & Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse	W & A G & Co
R I M S		Dalhousie	Vines R I M
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Siak S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shmail	2350	Kazoa	A S & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 27.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	A'werp		J M & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft			J F & Co
D&E Osterio	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
F Ceylon Maru	8142	Tozawa	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
G Tjomo	899	Dameleon	Antwerp		T M & Co
H Southvill	2266	Hair	Genoa	10-4	J M & Co
K Bahrein	1403	Broome	Arab		S N Co
M Balthmoor	1990	Peterson	Garston		W & A G & Co
N Kircoomoor	2109	Listerson	D'kirk	8-4	T Morrison & Co
O Zimon	2042	Lesio	W & A Graham & Co		
P Trifels	2970	Eggert	W & A G & Co		
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	2239	Kinnaird	L'pool		W & A G & Co
2 Hatumet	3584	Peters			J M & Co
3 Begum	2945	McNicoll		27-3	T M & Co
4 Gramsbergen	4982	Goot	Antwerp		T M & Co
5 Lord Stanley	3054	Clibborn			W & A G & Co
6 Steinturm	5243	Eibo	Calcutta	30-3	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopat a	2129	Crick	Trieste		A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knout			K N & Co
12& 13 Mooltan	4834	Haddock			P & O Co
14 Dwarka	75	Moxon	Basrah	25-3	M M & Co
15 Koenig	3776	Holdt	Durban	25-3	A S & Co
16 President	3085	Bremer	Darsalam	6-4	A Strandes Co

H W P D

Nahrasti	899	Fakira			Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed			
Kaveri	553	Mohomed			Bo S N Co

Offside Q

Islami	1604	Goods	N F	N F	Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Cheybassa	Wadge	Antwerp, Jan 28
27	C of Birmingham	Dowse	Liverpool, Mar 3
27	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 27

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Satsuan	Griffiths	Dunkirk, &c
	Malda	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Assaye	Cookman	Shanghai
	Konig	Holdt	Durban, &c

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Moxon, obtained her portclearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Cheybassa, began to load yesterday for London, Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay, left Singapore for Kobe via Hongkong on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR ANTWERP.
Gramsbergen s—1,780 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.
Chyebassa s—10,540 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cleopatra s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	23	m 1 29	27 5	23	m 7 35	15 6
		2 24	a 27 5		7 54	a 19 2
S	24	m 2 5	26 8	24	m 8 12	15 10
		3 13	a 26 9		8 37	a 20 3
M	25	m 2 47	25 10	25	m 8 56	16 6
		4 14	a 26 0		9 48	a 21 4
TU	26	m 3 39	24 10	26	m 10 4	17 3
		5 39	a 25 6			
W	27	m 5 4	24 0	27	11 30	a 21 10
		7 16	a 25 9		m 11 41	17 11
TH	28	m 6 51	23 11	28	m 1 49	21 0
		8 33	a 26 7		1 17	a 17 11
F	29	m 8 26	24 0	29	m 2 52	19 8
		9 27	a 27 6		2 29	a 17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 23	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 41m	Sunset	6h 51m
„ 24	(Sunday)	„	6h 40m	„	6h 51m
„ 25	(Monday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 51m
„ 26	(Tuesday)	„	6h 38m	„	6h 51m
„ 27	(Wednesday)	„	6h 38m	„	6h 51m
„ 28	(Thursday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 52m
„ 29	(Friday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 26th, 5h. 31-9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 2h. 36-6m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 5h. 36-6m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.
Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 28th March, 1912.

CHINA UNDER A REPUBLIC.

Advices from China show that the first burst of enthusiasm which hailed the abdication of the Manchus has been succeeded by a sense of reaction and flatness. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the president elect, in the interests of peace and harmony, resigned his high office in favour of Yuan Shih-kai, "an act of self-sacrifice which history will acclaim in terms of unstinting praise" and the country unites under the new president, whom delegates from the South have been sent to escort to Nanking. Meantime, we learn, the nation almost surfeited with sensational events, waits curiously to see what will happen next with some momentary disappointment that nothing appears to be happening at all. In point of fact, says the Shanghai paper, no better fate could be wished for China for the next six months or year to come than that of expectation without eventuation. As has been pointed out, the mass of the Chinese have known him of any Government in the past, whether theoretically or by practical experience. They ask for security and require a strong Government, and it is urged that if the party leaders will now arrange matters so as to secure the one by setting up the other, the people at large will be quite satisfied to accept what enables them to devote their attention to the trade which is already gradually beginning to get upon its feet once more. Beneath the outward appearance of calm, however, we are warned, various cross-currents of opinion are at work. Considerable doubt exists as to whether Yuan Shih-kai will accept the proposals regarding Nanking. Already, however, it is urged that Nanking has made considerable concessions and foreign opinion strongly favours the permanent transfer of the capital to Pekin. On the other hand, practical difficulties in the way of the transfer are manifest. The ultimate decision, it is believed, will be left to the National Convention, meantime therefore the energies of all parties are directed to the questions of the public order and finance. Punitive expeditions have been despatched against the banditti in Kiangsu. The Army has a clear understanding of its own strength, and until the Government of the country is put upon a more regular footing, it is felt to be for its good that the soldiery should not be left idle, especially as there is ample work for them both in Manchurian and in Kansu.

It is somewhat of a surprise for the Chinese that the old remitted taxation is to be re-imposed. The step is said to have been taken merely as a preliminary to a revision of the entire system of taxation. But by no device can the immediate raising of a substantial loan for administrative purposes be avoided. But it is generally admitted that Sir Robert Bredon was right when he said that with potential wealth of China a very considerable amount may be added to her indebtedness with very little real increase to her burden. The "Celestial Empire" points to India by way of encouraging Chinese financiers. It tells them that China has a neighbour on her southern frontier, India, whose financial condition was, a decade or two ago, almost precisely like what China's is now. The parallel between India and China is indeed so close as to compel attention. Both are immense in size and population. In both the people are poor. Both have great resources unworked. In both there are customs which are or of such long standing that they cannot be ignored, and as the common people are ignorant, they have to be studied with infinite care. Reforms, therefore, whether financial or other, have to be introduced with great care and in such a way as to fit in with pre-conceived notions. What makes India so admirable an example for China is the fact that such problems as finance, currency, railroads and famine prevention have been tackled with an astonishing amount of success. India, like China, is a silver using country, but the fluctuations of the white metal manipulated by speculators, and thus so terribly detrimental to China, have been completely controlled, with the result that Indian exchanges are as steady almost as those of England herself. "Here, then," exclaims the writer, "is an object-lesson close at hand, and China will ignore it—if she is so foolish, which we do not for a moment anticipate—at her peril."

Although the condition of things remains unsettled it is satisfactory to receive the assurance that hardly a day passes which does not produce some fresh evidence of the growing confidence of the Chinese native world in the new form of Government. The energy and ability displayed by Yuan Shih-kai in his conduct of the complicated and difficult negotiations with the Manchus and their foreign supporters, have impressed the people, especially the southern delegates, whose suspicion of him has changed into frank admiration and respect. It is clearly recognised that the republic is to be firmly and irrevocably established and journals of all shades of opinion join in the advocacy of arrangements for borrowing money. Money is badly wanted, explains an Anglo-Chinese authority, even for the carrying on of the ordinary routine of the Government service. No taxes are being collected as yet, and there will probably be none until a scheme has been worked out and approved by the representatives of the people. Many difficult problems will have to be faced before a satisfactory system of finance can be evolved. At the moment the Government is in the position of the British Government when the Lords rejected the Budget, is, in fact, dependent on loans. That may be tolerated as a temporary expedient until it has been possible to settle the thorny question of central and provincial management. But this is far too wide and complicated a problem to be solved hastily, and the new Government is assured that it would be infinitely wise were it to avail itself of expert guidance for a time as recommended to the Manchus. Under present conditions there would be no fear of outside interference in such a case, and if it is true, as Sir Robert Bredon says, that China can bear more weight without feeling it, she had better raise the money she needs without delay, lest some fresh unfortune befall her.

TERRITORIALS AND THEIR SHOOTING.

It has been somewhat amusing to witness the terrible struggle, which the War Office has passed through, before it could bring itself to permit Territorials to practice themselves in rifle-shooting on Sundays, and it has forced one to reflect that the Territorial system must, indeed, have little chance of success, when a misguided, however genuine, prejudice has been allowed to interfere to so great an extent with the most important part of the men's training. Territorials are mostly busy men, who sacrifice their evenings to drilling in drill halls. Unfortunately they cannot shoot in the evenings, they can only shoot at times of the day when there is a good light, and the only day in the week when they can be on the range at a suitable hour without putting themselves to considerable inconvenience is Sunday. Thus the restriction, which has hitherto been in force, that musketry must be restricted to week days, has added to the difficulties, which the men have to surmount in order to complete their minimum amount of training, and escape heavy penalty. It stands to reason, therefore, that this foolish restriction must have done its share in bringing about the unpopularity of the Territorial Force. Further it has exercised, and unfortunately is to be permitted to continue to exercise, a very deleterious effect upon the quality of the men's musketry. Rifle-shooting is an exercise, at which no degree of efficiency can be maintained without constant practice, and if the men are denied the use of the ranges on the only day of the week, when they have the leisure to spend on them, the greater part of them are debarred entirely from any chance of becoming good shots. Thus we have a Territorial Force, which not only is gravely deficient in numbers, but also is seriously lacking in marksmanship. It is regrettable that the War Office, having plucked up its courage to make a plunge, cannot force itself to plunge far enough. Before it decided to do anything at all it felt itself bound to call conferences, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury, several bishops, and a deputation from the Evangelical Free Church took part. The order, which the War Office recently issued, evidently embodies the maximum to which the bishops and the others would agree, and therefore not only does the War Office make its announcement in a certain amount of fear and trembling, but thinks it necessary to enter into quite an *apologia* for having done anything at all. Why the churches are permitted to interfere to such a dangerous extent with vital questions of national defence, which are scarcely their province, is not made clear. Neither are we given to understand why training for the defence of one's country is incompatible with religious duty, or why in the course of a Sunday a man, if he wish, may not find time to attend both the church and the musketry range, without detriment to his exercise at either. We are merely told that the "Army Council has no wish to do anything to increase a tendency to regard Sunday as other than a day of rest, or to interfere with the general desire in any district to preserve the quiet and peacefulness of the Sabbath;" therefore "it is giving instructions to the commander-in-chiefs in districts that they have no authority to encourage shooting, which is not part of the compulsory practices and necessary for efficiency." A most inconsistent attitude for any body of military experts to take up, for they must know that a weekly or fortnightly practice is by no means too much to allow to the Territorial, if he is to be genuinely a serviceable shot. If there is any desire to make the Territorials a really efficient body, as many men as the ranges will accommodate should be encouraged to visit them every Sunday. Volunteers in India do a great deal of their shooting on Sundays, and no one claims that they are any the worse citizens for it.

THE WAGES BILL.

The course, which the coal crisis has now taken, confirms the view which Reuter took of the situation a few days ago, when he reported that the struggle had resolved itself into a fight between the extremists on either side. This, at least, must be true of the men's side, for while we find a number of the more moderate minded going back to work, the statement has proved to be true that the leaders have come back from the districts more irreconcilable than ever. Their return was immediately followed by a breaking up of the Conference, after a sitting which lasted five minutes. There may be something in the *Times'* story of course, that this breaking up was caused by the resentment of the owners at being unexpectedly confronted with the miners' representatives, but that can have been a contributory cause only. The fact that the Scottish delegates departed from the figures, which had been the basis of discussion, and demanded increased rates as the bases of the minimum wages, had probably a great deal more to do with it. At all events, the conference abruptly concluded, and the Government found itself with no alternative before it than to pass its Bill. In this task in the House of Commons it received the assistance, which Mr. Balfour had promised should be given to the Government's policy, after the Opposition had had the opportunity of properly expressing their disapproval of its methods. The Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a large majority, a hurried sitting of the House of Lords was called in the small hours of the morning, and it passed its first reading there. There is no doubt now that the Bill will rapidly become law, and beyond that for the moment it is impossible to foresee anything. The Government are hoping that the passing of the Bill will be made an occasion by the very large percentage of the miners, who are tired of the strike, to return to work content with having been conceded the principle of a minimum wage, without a universal minimum. In that event, the Government are seemingly prepared to give military protection to those who are willing to work. At the same time they are keeping their promise to do everything in their power to effect a peaceful agreement, and with this object are now offering the miners a National Wage Board, instead of district boards, the Wage Board being instructed to consider the 5s. and 2s. minima, and it being understood that the miners will return to work as soon as this question has been settled by the Board either way. Mr. Asquith's admission that these minima are in his opinion not unreasonable suggests that the Wage Board would probably grant these terms, and thus temporarily at least make a surrender to the miners. Their exclusion from the Act would, of course, leave these terms open to subsequent revision, but in any event, a considerable concession is being offered to the miners, which they would be wise to accept. Whether the owners will with any degree of grace submit to such a settlement is another matter, but the Government probably feels that it will be more easy to coerce them, than the masses of the Miners' Federation.

YESTERDAY at 11 a.m. His Excellency Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, K.C.M.G., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, accompanied by his Flag-Lieutenant, paid an official visit to the General Officer, Commanding Bombay Brigade. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file, of the 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with band and regimental colour under the command of Captain G. F. Waterworth D.S.O., was drawn up at the compound of the Head-Quarters, Bombay Brigade, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, His Excellency on arrival was met at the entrance by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton of the 104th Rifles Commanding Bombay Brigade, attended by Major C. F. Dobbs, G.S.O., Major H. A. V. Cummins, D. A. A. and Q. M. G. and Captain McIver, S. S. O. The guard of honour presented arms, and the band played a few bars of the National Anthem.

THE following notification was issued of yesterday's date :—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.I., I.C.S., on his vacating that office. The Honourable Mr. C. H. A. Hill, has this day taken upon himself the execution of his office.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Marmora" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Friday.

THE statue of Lord Clive intended for Calcutta is now lying ready for shipment at Home.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER is expected at Allahabad on the 30th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, has left Allahabad for Bombay.

MRS. BANERJI, wife of Mr. Justice Banerji, died at Allahabad on Tuesday night at the age of fifty-four.

The Burma Government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the almost daily reports in the papers of deaths from starvation in Rangoon.

THE *Pioneer* announces the death at Home on the 21st instant of Major General Henry Tyndall, C.B., late of the Punjab Frontier Force.

MR. J. A. Robertson, Accountant-General for Railways, is proceeding Home on leave and will be succeeded by Mr. Scott O'Connor.

MR. CHATTERTON'S "Industrial Evolution in India," recently reviewed by us, is obtainable at the *Hindu* office, Madras, price Rs. 3.

THE Visannagar Nagar Conference will be held at Allahabad on the 6th and 7th April under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Lal Shanker Umiashanker, a retired Judge of Ahmedabad.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Socialism and Germany's Foreign Policy.

BERLIN, MARCH 8.

In the columns of several foreign papers I was surprised to find conclusions drawn from the successful electioneering campagne of German Socialism that are in no way in accordance with the actual state of things. Some Japanese papers argued that Germany's foreign policy will be greatly modified by the recent victory of Social Democracy, because this party is opposed to any augmentation of the Armament and to any stroke of an aggressive policy. From Central America we received a warning that the home policy of Germany will be greatly changed in consideration of the large number of Social Democrats in the New Diet. Some of the papers in that part of the world had even been treated to the astonishing bit of news that out of respect for the republican persuasions of the Socialists a number of German cities had abstained from celebrating the Emperor's birthday a fortnight after the General Elections.

All these notions prove how little the political affairs of the German Empire are understood in foreign lands. As regards foreign relations, the ideas uttered in Japan are very far off the mark. Everybody knows that Germany has enjoyed peace for the last forty years. That would not have been possible, if she had a natural proclivity towards aggression. It is therefore absurd to speak of Germany now losing her aggressive character in consequence of Socialistic successes, since she never has had such a character. On the other hand there is no basis for the supposition that the number of Social-Democrats in the Diet will be any hindrance for strengthening the German Armament intended to enable the country to resist any attack from outside. The Army Bills and Navy Bills will be introduced in the new Diet with 110 Socialists exactly in the same shape as though this party had secured only fifty or sixty seats. Even the most sanguinic Socialists do not doubt that the Bills for increasing the Armament will be carried by large majorities. As there is even now a sure majority for an Army and Navy Bill, why should the Government hesitate to ask leave to move them?

In the same way we may take it for granted that the home policy of the German Government will not be affected in the least by the success of the Socialists in the recent General Elections. Very often the Social Democrats boasted that the rapid progress of every kind of social legislation in Germany was partly due to the pressure of their parliamentary strength. We shall now have occasion to see that this is a fallacy. For in the forthcoming session the social work done by a Diet with 110 Social-Democrats is sure to be less imposing as what has been accomplished by the last Diet in which there were only 43 Social-Democrats. This is simply due to the fact that the Revised Insurance Legislation for workmen and the Act for insuring private employees have quite recently added so much to the burdens of industry and commerce that there is no possibility of rivalling that achievement again during the next five years. In another respect the great victory of the Social-Democrats will rather produce a conservative effect. The boundaries of the parliamentary boroughs have not been altered since the foundation of the Empire, though the distribution of the population has gradually undergone very considerable changes. Beside parliamentary districts of hardly more than 100,000 inhabitants there are others with upwards of a million inhabitants, like Charlottenburg. It is an old Liberal demand that a new distribution of seats ought to be attempted. Even if the Government had been inclined to lend a hand to such a Reform in favour of the industrial districts it will now take into consideration that thereby the Socialists will get even better chances for future elections and rather object to a measure serving for that end.

It is hardly required to contradict the report that in consideration of the Socialistic votes at the elections there was less enthusiasm about celebrating the Emperor's birthday in the usual loyal way. The basis of the error is the belief, that the 4 1-2 million votes cast in behalf of Social-Democratic canditates mean an equal number of antimonarchic voters. In the first place it ought to be kept in mind that hundreds of thousands vote for the Social-Democratic candidate by no means for the reason that they are imbued with Socialistic ideas; they do it simply, because they consider it the best means for giving expression to their dissatisfaction with the latest measures of the Government or of the majority prevailing in the Diet. This time the indignation was directed far less against the Government than against the Coalition of Conservatives and Centrists that had modified the Financial Reform Bill of 1909 according to its own wishes. Secondly there are many Social-Democrats who are by no means opposed to a monarchic form of Government but combine with Republicans simply because these are also reliable representatives of the Labour interest. It is quite amusing to observe how carefully the leaders of the Social-Democratic party endeavour to conceal their republican views, whenever the electioneering campagne begins; they are afraid of losing hundreds of thousands of votes if they did otherwise. As a matter of fact the Emperor's birthday on January 27th was celebrated this year as loyally as ever before, and nobody doubts that the 25th anniversary of his accession in June 1913 will be celebrated in the most solemn way without anybody thinking for a moment that after all there are now 110 Social-Democrats in the Diet.

Obviously the Socialistic success at the polls is by no means the hinge round which the political affairs of Germany will swing during the next five years. This is all the surer, because everybody knows that the number of Socialists in the Diet will be reduced from the largest among the parties to a medium one, if the Conservatives and Liberals make a common stand against them as in 1907. Thus it is clear that the Social-Democrats would consider it a great disadvantage, if by some unlikely chance the Army and Navy Bills were negative; for in that case the Diet would be dissolved, and at the new elections the Social-Democrats would be nowhere, as always when national questions are laid before the country.

THE DEARTH OF VICTUALS.

The Special Message of the President to the United States' Congress about an International Inquiry into the causes of the high prices of all necessities of life has called forth a great deal of discussion in Germany, because nowhere else has the calamity been dealt with in such a heroic way by the authorities. When a few years ago the rise of prices for cereals became so marked that there was no likelihood of their ever returning to the old level, the salaries of the officials were raised correspondingly and special allowances granted to the lower grades of the Civil Service. It was by extraordinary measures that at the moment the money was found for this new increase of expenditure. If Mr. Taft's Committee of Enquiry succeeded in finding means for checking a farther enhancement or even in bringing about a reduction, that would be a great boon for the financial situation of many a federal state in Germany.

Indeed the rapid rise of prices for all victuals since the beginning of this century, but more especially during the last three years, is taking one's breath away. Even in the United States of America, were no importation of cereals is needed, wheat and Indian corn being even largely exported, the prices were in 1908 by about 33 per cent. higher than in the average of the last ten years of the 19th century; in 1910 the enhancement had reached already 64 1-2 per cents. It is true this movement was not quite so astounding in regard of other necessities of life, e. g., fish. But even there we find a rise by 20 per cents in 1908 and 27·8 per cents in 1910. Even these figures are certainly alarming.

Another reason why the message of President Taft attracted so much attention in Germany, is found in the belief, that he must have changed his economic views of the situation within the last year. Only a year ago, on February 13th, 1911, the President, in an impressive speech at New York, emphatically declared, that the only cause for the higher cost of living was to be found in the ever-increasing production of gold and in the improved means of supplying legal tender for the economic intercourse of cultured nations. If he still believed in this theory, there would be no need for an enquiry on such a large scale, not for any international action for finding a way out of an embarassing situation. For then we could take it for granted that wages and prices of manufactured goods would likewise adapt themselves to the more abundant store of money. The new message to Congress is a sure sign that Mr. Taft is now of opinion, that the production of victuals is getting dearer by other reasons as well as by the lowet purchasing power of gold and bank-notes in consequence of excessive circulation.

Likewise there would be no need for an enquiry on such a broad basis, if we could take it for granted, that a succession of bad crops sufficiently accounts for the recent rise of prices. But from the statistical abstracts issued by the International Bureau of Agriculture at Rome we gather that at any rate the supply was amply sufficient and that there never was a danger of famine or natural dearth.

On the whole, the situation seems to be of a more serious nature, because we are suddenly faced with a law of economic development for the whole world. It is, since the times of Malthus, one of the best proven axioms of political economy, that after the occupation of all arable land an increase of production is only possible by investing incomparatively more of capital and labour. Thereby the average cost of production is naturally enhanced and the cereals needed in the world's market will fetch higher prices, irrespective of all corners in one or the other specialty. Virigin soil is believed to be not available any more in the United States of America and getting scarce even in Canada and the Argentine. This state of things was not left so much for the last fifteen years, because its effect on raising the market price was counteracted by the drastic fall of the freight rate, which fell from 40 to 8 cents per bushel. It has now reached a minimum that allows no further reduction.

At any rate Mr. Taft may claim the merit of having called attention to an economic question of the greatest importance, and it will be watched with interest, what the proposed Committee composed of Delegates of all cultured nations will have to say about it. Whether the evil consequences of a natural law of development may be remedied by international compacts, is, however, another question.

WOMEN'S WORK.

From the very beginning the exhibition of women's work in the Show rooms at the Zoological Garden proved a great success. The interest was enhanced by the proceedings in the Women's Congress held immediately after the opening of the Exhibition, by the manysideness of the contents and by the clever arrangement of their Exhibition. Besides, after entering one beeame at the first glance aware to what an extent female labour partakes in the commercial and industrial activity of Germany. Wooden columns represented the total of paid labour done by women showing by differantly coloured zones how the female professionals are distributed over the various departments of agriculture, industry and commerce. On other columns we could gather what was the number of spinsters, married women and widows thus employed and what was the average age respectively. Of the enormous amount of work done by servant girls and factory girls only these figures can convey a fair idea. The Exhibits brought together are all meant to show the quality of what women can do in competition with men and to offer us material for judging about the creative faculties of the female sex in the various lines of marketable production.

As was to be expected, Art Industry is the field best cultivated. We pass through long rows of furniture, kitchen utensils, embroidery work, carpets and hangings, glass and keramic work, fans and jewellery, home architecture produced exclusively by women. Everywhere stress is laid on solid workmanship and good taste. But we do not think that anyone could get the impression that there are straits of originality and dexterity not found in the products of male workers. The only exception may be the departments of millinery and lace-work. It seems as though the co-operation of both sexes in all branches of decorative art has produced a common standard of good taste and solid style from which it would be improfitable to deviate. It is quite different with the fine art exhibition that forms an appendix. There we were astonished to find a vast accumulation of dilattantic rubbish mixed up with solid work of a good average quality; but that we left this part of the show with anything like a higer aspiration we could not say.

It is quite different when we enter the department of agriculture and gardening. The fruit and vegetables, the flowers and garden seats produced by women are in many respects above the average. From the many schools and nursery gardens we find exhibits that prove the superiority of womanly care in this branch of useful work. We knew that their was a rush for horticulture noticeable among young ladies when the movement of feministic independance set in. But we are bound to say that we did not except that in this line female competition had already accomplished so much as regards the excellency of the products. Then there are dairy farms and cremeries represented by speeimens of their wares and by models of their working machinery. Cleanliness and hygienic arrangements are the best recommendations of the enterprises of gentlewomen. Amongst the breeders of domestic animals, especially poultry, we notice not a few names of aristocratic ring. It is by no means the case that these ladies may be said to "affect these agricultural callings;" they make a living out of their sales and have to work very hard to compete with the cheap imports from abroad.

(Continued on page 6.)

The following Press Communique is issued in the Foreign Department, Calcutta :—"We are asked to contradict the report published in the issue of the 4th March, 1912, in the *Habl-ul-Matin*, regarding the failure of the firm of Ziegler of Shiraz as a result of the boycott of English goods. The report has no foundation in fact."

THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

THIRD READING BY THE COMMONS.

Leader's Appeal to the Miners' Patriotism.

CONFERENCE BREAKS UP IN FIVE MINUTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

There is a likelihood of the Liverpool Races being abandoned.

The King will not attend the Grand National. His Majesty has telegraphed that the continuance of the disastrous strike makes it impossible for him to make any plans or to leave London.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool states definitely that the Grand National will take place.

More miners have resumed work in Scotland.

The position at Sunderland is serious, the electric supply being threatened. The lack of light and power would cause vast unemployment.

Lord Crewe announced that the House of Lords would take the Coal Bill to-morrow. He would move a resolution enabling the House to take more than one stage on the same day.

The conference of coal-owners and miners at the Foreign Office lasted five minutes. The Scottish miners presented a demand for 5s. 9d. and 3s., whereupon the bulk of the owners withdrew, one remarking "I have chucked it". In an interview, a Scottish leader said that 5s 9d and 3s. had been the Scottish demand throughout. He denied that its reiteration had caused the rupture.

Mr. Asquith's Emotion.

When the consideration of the Coal Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long moved the adjournment of the debate, asking how they could discuss the Bill while negotiations were proceeding outside.

At this moment, Mr. Asquith entered the House, was greeted with general cheers, and immediately made a statement. He had said on Friday, and he now repeated it, that the Government could not insert any figures in the Bill. He agreed that 5s. and 2s. were not unreasonable, as minimum wages, but if the case was as strong as the miners' leaders thought, could they doubt what would be the decision of the district boards on the subject? He had made suggestions to both parties to-day, which had proved acceptable to neither.

The Government had delayed the Bill from Friday until to-day in the hope that it might be possible, when the ground of discussion had been so narrowed, that some agreement might be come to by the parties.

Speaking with deep emotion, almost in a whisper, Mr. Asquith said that the Government had laboured for an agreement hard and persistently, and it was to him a profound disappointment that he had to confess to the House that all their labours had been unavailing. If, at this fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour, the parties could not come to a reasonable arrangement upon a matter of relatively small proportions, they would have a very serious account to render to the country.

The Government had done all they could. They had postponed legislation to the last possible moment, and the only course now open to them was to ask the House to proceed with the Bill.

Mr. Asquith added, "Let the Bill pass at the earliest possible moment. Then, when it will have been passed as the law of the land, then in the opinion of Parliament underground miners will have been guaranteed a reasonable minimum wage, and when it will have been further passed as the law of the land that there shall be provided fair and impartial machinery to ascertain and guarantee that minimum wage, then the continuation of the stoppage of work with its infinite damage and mischief will impress upon those responsible for it a burden of responsibility, that they will find it very difficult to discharge."

Persuasive Powers Exhausted.

In conclusion Mr. Asquith said, "We have exhausted all our powers of persuasion, argument and negotiation, and we press this Bill upon the House as affording the best possible provisions in the great emergency with which we are confronted, and we claim that we have done our best in the public interest with perfect fairness and impartiality."

Mr. Bonar Law said he deeply sympathised with Mr. Asquith, and trusted that the Bill would end the crisis and the men would return to work. If it did not, the Government were entitled to remind the miners that they also were British citizens. The whole forces of the country should be employed to protect any desiring to obey the law.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the failure of the negotiations was entirely due to the owners, who had not budged an inch. If they wished to go to the public clean-handed, they must, before the Bill passed, meet the men and agree to something substantial, enabling the leaders to tell the men that the Bill was acceptable; otherwise the largest responsibility for the continued deadlock would be theirs."

The amendment inserting 5s. and 2s. as minimum wages was rejected by 326 votes to 83. The Labour members, in consequence, decided to oppose the third reading.

Mr. Lloyd George voted with the majority against the amendment to insert 5s. and 2s. minimum wages in the Bill. The minority included fifty Radicals.

The Third Reading.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Coal-miners' Bill was read a third time at 2-50 this morning, by 213 votes to 48.

The House of Lords sat immediately and read the measure a first time.

A number of other amendments, including several moved by the Government, were disposed of.

The *Times* says the Government hopes that the miners will seize the excuse of the Bill to return to work. Failing a resumption of work, the Government has planned effective measures for the relief of distress, and will probably call out the reserves to protect workers.

The *Times* says that the brief conference yesterday was the result of a Government ruse. The coalowners went to Downing St. to meet the Government, and were resentfully surprised to find the miners' representatives there.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith is suffering from strain.

The Welsh leader, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, in an interview, said that the Federation was not weakening, and was seriously considering an appeal to the transport workers and other organisations.

The Monmouth and South Wales coalowners have contributed one thousand pounds each to the relief funds of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport.

The South Yorkshire coalowners have given two thousand pounds for the relief of local distress.

A Patriotic Miner.

A notable speech in last night's debate was that delivered by Mr. Walsh, a prominent member of of the Miners' Federation, who declared that when the Bill was passed it would be the duty of every well-wisher of the country to make the best of it. "Our citizenship," he said, "ought to be higher than our trade unionism."

The *Daily News* says that the Miners' Federation will to-day consider the Government's proposal to establish a National Wages Board and to consider the 5s. and 2s. minima on the understanding that the miners resume work immediately these two points have been settled.

Three thousand two hundred miners were working yesterday.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Attempts to Acquire New Rights.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The white-book promised by Lord Emmott on February 19th, dealing with the question of Asiatics in South Africa, and the working of the Townships Amendment Act, has been published. It concludes with a minute passed by the Union Ministers on December 2nd, repeating the assurances that it is not proposed to interfere with certain vested rights of Indians.

But, it is added, it is impossible to allow attempts to acquire new rights. The Asiatic leaders appear to be making an organised attempt to invade towns, where the Asiatic had no rights before. The European community, consequently, is so exercised that the Ministers will probably be compelled to take action under the Townships Act and enforce the conditions contained in the title deeds.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

1,000,000 Francs Wanted for Police Investigation.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

The Cabinet has decided to ask for credits of a million francs to increase the police mobile and investigation departments, to provide the police with motor-cars, etc.

The Chamber voted an additional sixteen million francs for military aviation.

THE WRECKED "OCEANA."

Divers Reach Bullion and Specie Rooms.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Divers have recovered the necessary keys, and have reached the "Oceana's" bullion and specie rooms.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A box of gold from the "Oceana" has been recovered forward, and two bars of silver in the after end of the vessel.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the Lincolnshire Handicap, Cigar made the running from Spiked and Uncle Pat. The latter went to the front, but was overhauled a quarter of a mile from home by Long Set. Moscato was fourth.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

CHICAGO, MARCH 27.

Ten meat-packers charged with criminal violation of the Anti-Trust Law, have been acquitted after a trial lasting six months. They included the presidents of the Swift, Armour, and Morris Companies.

KAISER IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Kaiser arrived at Pola yesterday, and was saluted by the Austrian Fleet. His Majesty lunched with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

AN ALPINE DISASTER.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Ten tourist ski-runners have been killed by an avalanche on the Hochschneeberg, in the Austrian Alps.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" has shipped gold to the value of £152,000 for India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Crewe on Administrative Changes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that it was intended to appoint a separate Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India. Certain questions regarding the Commissioner's position and functions were being considered. As soon as they were decided, the appointment would be made.

Replying to Mr. Morton, in reference to the contracts for bridges given to foreign firms, Mr. Montagu explained the facts, and added that the Government of India did not intend to practise protection at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. Its policy was to get the cheapest and most suitable goods in the cheapest market.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of Lord Curzon, who was absent, drew attention to the forecasts of the Government of India Bill on February 7th and March 19th, and asked what was the reason for the change.

Lord Crewe replied that, so far as he knew, there had been no change in the Government's attitude. It had always been intended to proceed with the changes by way of declaration, so far as this could be properly done. The Bill would be introduced as soon after Easter as possible. The Council for Behar would be established by a clause in the Bill. Another clause would place the Governor of Bengal on the same footing as the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and would enable him to act as Governor-General. Another clause would give authorisation for the creation of Chief Commissionerships, the Government of India intending to exercise its power for retaining a legislature in Assam after its separation from Eastern Bengal.

Then, Lord Crewe added, there would be a certain number of repeals and "savings," which would have to be made. He thought that that exhausted the contents of the Bill. When introducing the Bill, he would give all the information possible regarding the cost of the other changes, but as regarded the cost of the new Delhi, though he was aware that the Viceroy had mentioned the matter in addressing his Council, it would be impossible, at this period, to give the House even an approximate figure.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

President Taft's Candidates Preferred.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the Republican primary elections in New York State for National Convention, by which a Republican candidate for the Presidency is nominated, President Taft's candidates were elected in practically all districts where candidates supporting Mr. Roosevelt's views were opposed by followers of Mr. Taft.

AMERICAN COTTON TARIFF.

Revision Recommended by Mr. Taft.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27.

President Taft, in a message transmitting to Congress the United States Tariff Board's report on cotton schedules, recommends the revision of the tariff in a downward direction.

The report reviews cotton economics in a comprehensive manner, but does not contain any specific proposals.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

New Minister at Teheran.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

King George to-day received in audience Sir Walter Townley, who has been appointed Minister in Teheran.

THE REUNION OF BENGAL.

Meeting of Calcutta Bengalis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

A public meeting was convened yesterday afternoon, by the leaders of the Bengali community to consider the situation in Bengal caused by the redistribution of territories.

Mr. B. K. Chuckerbutty, who was voted to the chair, summed up the distress of the people on the present topic as follows:—(1) Delimitation of territorial boundaries with a view to place the whole of the Bengali-speaking population under one administration; (2) the amendment of the present Council Regulations so as to make the local Council truly representative of the Presidency; (3) the complete decentralisation of Bengal in all provincial matters; (4) the maintenance of the status, dignity and strength of the Calcutta High Court; (5) a proper and adequate system of drainage and sanitation; (6) a proper and adequate system of education embracing all its branches with due regard to the needs and requirements of the Presidency, and (7) the improvement of the methods of the police investigation.

Resolutions were adopted urging the inclusion of Sylhet, Goalpara, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum and Dalbhum in the Bengal Presidency. They also urged the reform of the Council regulations, the continuance of the present status of the Calcutta High Court and the fact that a separate University at Dacca and a Special Educational Officer at Dacca were not wanted.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The new 6 anna ordinary postage stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V have now been received in this country and these also will be placed on sale at all post offices from the 19th April, 1912.

BIG FIRE AT PESHAWAR.

Three Hundred Houses Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 27.

A serious fire broke out in the north-east of Peshawar City yesterday morning, and was reported to be still raging at nine last night, in spite of the efforts of the civil, police and military authorities. Buildings worth a lakh of rupees have been destroyed. No loss of life is reported so far.

LATER.

Yesterday's fire in the Peshawar City is still raging. Over three hundred houses were totally destroyed, but the zone of fire is isolated by the demolition of some houses. Many are left destitude, but no loss of life is reported. The troops are doing excellent work in the salvaging of property and the prevention of looting.

MADRAS EX-SHERIFF'S SUICIDE.

Amount of Bail Bonds to be Forfeited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day in the matter of the notice issued to the two sureties of the late Venkataswamy Naidu calling upon them to explain why their bonds should not be forfeited to Government. After considering the explanation offered his Worship held that sureties should forfeit the amount of the bonds, Rs. 2,500 each. In his Worship's opinion Venkataswamy Naidu's intention to commit suicide was known to his friends and, that being so, the sureties should have come into the Court and asked for the bonds to be cancelled. In that case Venkatasawmy Naidu would not have been given a chance of committing suicide. His Worship allowed ten days' time to the sureties to pay up the amount on the bonds.

MATRIPUJA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

At the High Cout on Wednesday Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin concluded the hearing of the Matripuja Sedition Case appeal. In this case the appellant Suresh Chunder Sanyal, aged eighteen, was convicted of sedition and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Pubna. It was alleged that the accused sent by post a cover containing a manuscript copy of a pamphlet headed "Matri-puja" to the captain of the Rungpur Zilla School. The Headmaster of the latter school opened the cover and read the pamphlet and considering that it was seditious and incentive to the murder of Europeans and to expel them from the country despatched it to the District Magistrate of Rungpur. The matter was placed before the police and resulted in the prosecution and eventual conviction of the accused.

Their Lordships after hearing both the sides reserved judgment, but in the meantime directed accused to be admitted to bail to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate.

CIVILIAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 27.

Mr. A. L. Dawson, I.C.S., Registrar of the Chief Court, met with a fatal accident this morning by falling off the parapet of the verandah of his quarters in Lahore, having apparently walked out of his room in his sleep. The funeral will take place this afternoon. The Chief Court is closed as a mark of respect to the deceased, and to-day's polo match is postponed.

WIRELESS INSTALLATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

The *Pioneer* says, "Steady progress has been made with the formation of wireless telegraph stations in India. In the financial year 1910-11, a sum of Rs. 49,000 was spent in starting work at Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi and Jutogh, (Simla). In 1911-12 this work was continued and a beginning has also been made at Bombay, Karachi, Nagpur and Lahore. The expenditure has been Rs. 6,09,000. For 1912-13 the provision is only two lakhs.

There will later on be a heavy outlay to be met on account of payments to the Marconi Company the equipment of each of the eight stations with necessary apparatus has been provided for, and India should soon have an inland radio system, while stations at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi will be powerful enough to communicate with ships at sea at very long distances."

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

Reports have been current within the last few days of raids on the Derajat border by the Mullah Powindah, but these seem quite unfounded. The position is that the Mullah is, for a time at least, rather lacking in support from the main body of the Mahsuds, but his latent powers of mischief still exist. The borderland will therefore continue to be closly watched from Tank.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The agenda for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 2nd of April will include one hundred interpellations and eight or nine resolutions on matters of public interest. The sitting is likely to be a prolonged one. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who will act as Financial Member when Sir Murray Hammick becomes Acting Governor, will introduce the Budget.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 26th that Mr. Bentinck with the Balung Exploration Party arrived at Doming on that date. The weather is cloudy and misty with slight rain.

THUNDERSTORM IN CALCUTTA.

Government House Struck by Lightning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Heavy thunderstorms passed over Calcutta to-day and in course of one of them an hour before the Viceroy was to take farewell of his guests, the flagstaff on top of Government House was struck by lightning and the flag was torn.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

This afternoon a flash of lightning struck the transmitting arm of a moving car in Dhurmtolla and a volume of smoke was seen issuing from underneath the car which came to a dead stop. The passengers escaped unhurt.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

There was some speculation at Howrah station as to the meaning of the order received about 5-30 to withdraw the troops forming the guard of honour, but it was explained afterwards that owing to the wet weather His Excellency had decided to dispense with the troops. Only a small number of officials were gathered at the station including Sir William Dring, Agent of E. I. R. Mr. L. Maddox and Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of Calcutta and Howrah Municipalities respectively, Sir F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Plowden, D.I.G. of Police, Mr. Peters and Mr. Bewan of Railway and District Police, Mr. Froom, Mr. Legg and Mr. Nash of the E.I.R. On arrival Their Excellencies shook hands with the officials and Lady Hardinge was presented with a beautiful bouquet of orchids by Babu Seth Doolychand. The Calcutta Light Horse who had been formed into a guard of honour after acting as escort were inspected and officers were presented to Lord Hardinge. At 6 o'clock, the train left amid cheers for Their Excellencies.

KARACHI COMMERCE.

Annual General Meeting of the Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 27.

The fifty-second annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. M. De P Webb, C. I. E., occupied the chair. In moving the adoption of the Managing Committee's report for 1911 he delivered a lengthy address touching on the good harvests and record of trade, port improvements, the transfer of the capital to Delhi, the need for more irrigational enterprise and better railway facilities, the Trans-Persian railway project, currency mismanagement, the fall in the value of gold and the effect of the Royal visit.

The voting for the new Managing Committee resulted as follows:—Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb, Chairman, Mr. W. V. Nichols, Vice-Chairman; Messrs J. Ellinger, G. W. Wilson, H. C Sparke, S. C. Woodward, J. I, Murray, T. J. Stephen, J. Kenyon, H. F. Pfister.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That the Karachi Chamber of Commerce should co-operate in the work of the British Imperial Council of Commerce and should elect delegates to attend the meeting for June next to be held in London. Mr. Thole consented to be one of the delegates.

HUGHLI STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The River Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Swaldor" bound for Barisal from Noakhali with passengers and a cargo ran aground on a sunken *Chur* off Noakhali station on Saturday morning and capsized. There was no loss of life; the passengers and crew crossed the river in life-boats.

RAGGING IN INDIA.

Three Military Officers Forced to Run Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The "Statesman" writes: "Details have reached us from Cawnpur of a ragging case in the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders at present stationed in that city, the circumstances of which are such that it is unlikely that they can be much longer kept secret. The case has already been reported to the War Office and an enquiry is in progress. It is stated that the victims were three officers who had recently joined from another Battalion and that as a result of what happened one of them left the regiment without the usual formality of applying for leave and went out of India, namely, to a relative in Colombo. The other officers case were reported through other channels and naturally the matter had to be sent home. The officer who went to Colombo is being brought back under escort and will in the ordinary course have to be court-martialled for absence without leave. Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief in India has ordered the fullest enquiries into the case."

BRITISH INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

The following additions to British Infantry Reliefs 1912-13 are notified:—

1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, Secunderabad to Bombay; 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusilier North China to Secunderabad.

Also the following changes in Indian Infantry Reliefs 1912-13 are made:—

112th Infantry, from Kohat to Nowshera (instead of to Fort Sandeman); 31st Punjabis, from Nowshera to Fort Sandeman (instead of to Peshawar); 122nd Infantry, from Fort Sandeman to Kohat (instead of to Nowshera); 51st Sikhs to stand east (instead of to Peshawar).

Captain Boyce is appointed Commandant of 29th Mule Corps, vice Major Hayden, who proceeds on leave.

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Meeting the Orissa Tenancy Bill and the Mining Settlement Bill were passed. This being the last sitting of the Council several non-official members delivered valedictory speeches. They were sorry to bid Sir William Duke good-bye, but rejoiced to know that he would still be in their midst as one of the three trusted advisers of their first Governor. His Honor in reply referred to the separation of Bengal, Behar and Orissa which had been under one [illegible] the last century and a half, and hoped their separate [illegible] would be to the advantage of the other two Provinces.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. GOKHALE AND HIS CRITICS.

On the question of compulsory education I range myself on the side of "the Elders." In his reference to them in his speech in the Supreme Legislative Council, Mr. Gokhale had unquestionably in mind certain distinguished seniors of the Bombay Corporation, whose attitude against his Education Bill he greatly deplored. He, however, comforted himself by the reflection that "their minds, cast in the mould of the previous generation, had not the elasticity to advance with the advancing requirements of the country." He, doubtless, finds their minds elastic enough to sympathize with him generally in his advanced political activities, and here he is glad to accept their counsel and guidance. It is only on the favourite scheme, which he has been pursuing with consuming ardour and dogged perseverance, that he finds their mind rigid and unreceptive to new ideas. It does not occur to him that their opposition to the Bill was due to reasons clear, weighty and well-defined, and these reasons, as embodied in the report of the committee, subsequently adopted by the Corporation, he must have studied as carefully, as he has all the literature which has sprung up on the subject since he started his campaign for compulsory education. But Mr. Gokhale, in the pursuit of his aim, has worked himself up to a pitch of fervour and passion which leads him, all unconsciously, as I fancy, and contrary to the normal condition of his nature and intellect, to attribute unworthy motives to some of his opponents, and to account for the difference of others in a manner which absolutely ignores the grounds on which it is based. Thus, he turned round upon some of his adverse critics in the Council, and declared that "official favour was to them as the breath of their nostrils, and an official frown was a heavy misfortune;" and that these men "thought nothing of bartering away the birthright of their common humanity for something even less substantial than the proverbial mess of potage." This may be good platform oratory, but this is very much unlike Mr. Gokhale. It is particularly hard upon the Government nominees in the Council who supported him.

PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

Mr. Gokhale lays much stress upon the volume of opinion which he has been able to enlist in favour of compulsory education. About a hundred municipalities, he says, have pronounced in favour of it. The Moslem League, too, has declared itself in its favour, and so has the Moslem Education Conference. All this is a tribute to his persuasive eloquence and strenuous endeavour. But I do not think I am mistaken in affirming that it does not convey anything more than their approbation of a general principle in the abstract. We cannot be sure, with regard to most of these bodies, that they have closely and thoroughly examined the Bill as a practical measure. We do not know if they have considered what difficulties it presents and if they can be overcome; whether the taxation it will involve will be fair and equitable in its incidence throughout the country; whether the public finances are adequate to support the burden, and whether materials are at hand for the proper equipment of the schools. I believe that if the Bill had passed, and the Local Bodies, which have voted in favour of compulsion, had been confronted with the task of giving effect to its provisions, not a few of them would have shrunk from the experiment, at all events for the time being. There is no more ardent and consistent advocate of compulsory education than Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. Indeed, he, I think, was the originator of the idea. But having subjected the Bill to a close and searching scrutiny, even he, in the letter which he has addressed to Government, came to the conclusion that if the amendments and alterations suggested by him were not acceptable, or were such as could not be carried out, he would not favour the proposed legislation. So he seems to be in practical agreement with the opinion of the Corporation that "the method embodied in the Bill for the introduction of compulsory education was not likely to attain the object in view in a practical and satisfactory manner."

PHRASES AND FORMULAS.

"Banish illiteracy from the land!" Such is the insistent demand of Mr. Gokhale. He, indeed, modestly disclaims for his measure the idea that it will create a new heaven and earth. But his recital of the blessings which are to follow in its train promises a state of things which will be tantamount to the happy transformation brought about by a new heaven and a new earth. He is satisfied that if his object were accomplished, ignorance, superstition, and insanitation, with a hundred attendant evils, will vanish from the land, as if by the wave of the magician's wand. I am afraid that these evils may yet flourish with the infinitesimal dose of literacy,—a little knowledge of reading and writing,—which he proposes to administer to the masses. The Elders, whom he reprobates, and others who have not yet attained the rank of grave and reverend seniors and whose minds, it may be supposed, are not unresponsive to new ideas, refuse to bow their knees to a fetish, and to be swayed by phrases and formulas, such as literacy, and universal education.

INTEMPERATE ZEAL.

Mr. Gokhale ignores or makes light of the difficulties and objections raised to his measure. He exaggerates, on the one hand, the perils of the existing situation, presenting the picture in the dismallest colours, and, on the other, he promises untold blessings from his scheme. He calculates that at the present rate of progress, it would take them, roughly, 115 years for all the boys of school-going age to be at school, and 665 years for the like consummation, in the case of girls. The calculation does not take into account the heroic measures which have been lately initiated by Government, the undertaking given by Government for more liberal provision in future for mass education, and the rate of geometric progession at which education will advance, as a consequence of a wider diffusion of knowledge, an ampler provision of means; and, above all, a growing desire for enlightenment on the part of the people. While the people have been shaking off their apathy and indifference, the Government have awakened to a more adequate sense of their duty and responsibility with regard to the uplifting of the masses. Their attitude towards the education of the millions, ten or twenty years ago, was not commendable. But the times have changed, and are changing. The Government recognize the forces and activities at work among the people;—they sympathize with their legitmate impulses and aspirations; and are prepared to foster them, and lead them into healthy channels. They must in conjunction with Local Boards and Municipalities, work strenuously for the acceleration of primary education, regulating its expansion by a uniform principle, and avoiding the unequal, and therefore unfair, treatment contemplated by the compulsory permissive scheme of Mr. Gokhale. There should be no intemperate anxiety for bringing about a hot-house growth, no spasmodic rush in one place, and lethargic inaction in another. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Member for Education, finds it consistent with his uncompromising opposition to the Bill to declare that the Government are profoundly dissatisfied with the rate of progress in the past. Primary education, he said, cannot do everything. But it can do much. "It can fit the masses in this country to cope on more equal terms with the forces, the strong and pressing forces, of material progress. It can create a greater adaptability to agricultural and industrial advancement. It can enlarge the minds and brighten the outlook of the people and foster progressive desire, which is the root of the economic growth of a community." In this profound dissatisfaction, in this recognition of the forces at work and the multifarious beneficence of education, we may build our hopes high. Our representatives must see that Government in no part of India shall slacken in their efforts, or draw back from this ideal.

THE CAMPAIGN.

One word more, Mr. Gokhale, anticipating the defeat of his Bill, regretted that it was the lot of the present generation to serve their country by failures. When we regard the changes of recent years, we must be grateful for the conspicuous success of our efforts. Although the Bill has been thrown out, all is not lost, even from his own point of view. The agitation, which he started, has infused new life and vitality into the people on the question of mass education, and its effect will be to accelerate its progress. I am sorry for the sneering remark of Sir Harcourt Butler that Mr. Gokhale had been "stumping the country." I have nothing but admiration for the zeal, energy and ability, and, despite an occasional outburst of passion, the fairness and moderation with which he has conducted the campaign.

DION.

EURASIAN REGIMENTS.

Madras Criticism on the Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*, "If the Government really have any intention of raising a Eurasian regiment no better place could be found than Madras for experiment. The present garrison of regular troops in Fort St. George consists of companies of British Infantry, say roughly 400 rifles. The battalion furnishing these four companies has four more companies at Bellary and remains generally in these two stations four years. Speaking entirely from the military training point of view two years in Madras are two years lost. It is not necessary to give detailed reasons for this statement, but the broad facts of the are that there is no suitable ground in the vicinity of the Fort for field work and that duties in Fort such as guards, garrison and regimental employ, etc., are heavy and take away many men from military training, also Madras being a presidency town there are naturally many guards of honour and other ceremonial duties to be performed. Now my suggestion is that a garrison regiment be formed for duty in Madras consisting of two companies of Europeans and two of Eurasians. There is no difficulty in raising two companies of Europeans every trooping season, fully trained eight-year men go home by hundreds who would willingly re-engage for another four years after say six months' furlough at Home. In every infantry battalion out here there are thoroughly good senior sergeants who are blocked for promotion in their own units and who would gladly avail themselves this chance of bettering their prospects. I see no difficulty in getting senior officers for the new regiments, but I confess the question of providing captains and subalterns will take some thinking out. These two companies of Europeans who would be very fine looking lot of men would be available for all guards of honour and would do all guards in Fort. Eurasian companies would do all garrison employ duties, clerks' work, in the arsenal, etc., would of course in addition be trained tho roughly in musketry, drills, etc. In fact, would be regulars in every respect without perhaps the annual progressive training for which there is no ground available in the vicinity of the Fort. The title of the Royal Madras Fusiliers might be reintroduced. One can think of many small concessions being allowed such as 50 per cent. of Eurasians to sleep out, free schooling for children, pensions, etc., which would encourage enlistment.

PASSION MUSIC.

Recital at Bombay Cathedral.

There was a crowded attendance at the Cathedral last evening to hear the Passion music from Handel's "Messiah" produced under the direction of Dr. Edgar Falkner, the Cathedral organist. The choir had been considerably increased by the inclusion of several well-known ladies and gentlemen, making the chorus the largest that has hitherto appeared in the Cathedral.

Mr. Clement Robinson was especially good on the fine organ that the Cathedral possesses and at no time did his playing exceed the just demands of accompaniment. To Mrs. Macbeth (contralto) was assigned the beautiful solo, "He was despised of men." Her trained voice brought out the majesty of sorrow and grief, which is expressed in this number, with effect and sympathy. The chorus, "All we like sheep have gone astray" was noticeably excellent. The music and the words interpret and emphasise each other. Mr. F. E. Dunne is perhaps a new vocalist to Bombay. His rendering of Handel's strangely moving "Behold and see if there be any sorrow" merits more than a passing notice. Perhaps the most effective rendering of the evening was the magnificent chorus "Lift up your Heads, Ye gates." Miss Mc Clumpha (soprano) but "Thou didst not leave His soul in Hell" showed much appreciation and power of interpretation and but for the slightest hesitation in the first few notes was excellent. The last two items deserve especial mention. Both require considerable power of expression and both were excellently given the beautiful soothing pastoral "How beautiful are the feet of those that preach the gospel of peace" requires quiet, restrained and even singing. Mrs. Rogers was especially successful in bringing these points out. The last soloist had a difficult task in the tearing bass aria "Why do the nations rage." Mr. Gibbs's rendering was sincere and effective.

To the efforts of these ladies and gentlemen and to the abilities of the conductor the Bombay public owe a debt of gratitude.

The disturbances in Waziristan continue in spite of a large force patrolling the border. H. E. the Viceroy will be there on the 2nd April, and it is expected that he will review the situation.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Opening Ceremony by H. E. the Governor.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital before the largest and most fashionable Parsi gathering seen for a long time in Bombay. A capacious 'shamiana' had been erected in the compound of the hospital, at Warden Road, which was packed with ladies and gentlemen. Among those seated on the platform, besides Their Excellencies, were Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chanbal; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey; the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Davar; Mr. Bomanji D. Petit; the Hon'ble Sardar Davar K. R. Mody; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goknidas, and Mr. H. A. Wadya. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were on arrival received by the President and members of the Committee of the Hospital and conducted to the dais.

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Honorary Secretary of the Hospital, opened the proceedings by reading a report of the Institution, in the course of which it was stated :—

It is now a little over four years since your Excellency took part in the first public function of any importance on your assumption of the reins of office by performing on the 11th December 1907, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this Institution, the scheme for the establishment of which was set on foot in 1905 in response to a very strong feeling prevalent in the community in favour of an exclusive General Hospital. Since then our plans have taken a more definite shape and we are happy to be able to report a substantial progress in the direction of the fulfilment of our object. Within the course of 4 1-4 years we have now before us, complete in many essentials, what we trust prove to be an up-to-date Hospital, furnished and supplied in accordence with the most recent and acknowledged methods. As your Excellency is aware, the Hospital has been called after Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit in consequence of his munificent gift of this beautiful and extensive site, measuring about 50,000 sq. yds., then nominally valued at Rs. 5,00,000, a figure, which, with his further subsequent contributions, amounting to roughly Rs. 1,21,000 and interest thereon brings the total of his entire contribution to over Rs. 6,50,000, for which the best thanks of my committee and of the entire Parsi community are due to him. The front portion of this extensive ground is studed with new buildings which, when the space kept open for future extensions is built over, will form a perfect rectangle connected by spacious corridors, so that all the blocks will eventually form one continuous pile of buildings, while the stretch of ground lying between, admeasuring about 4,000 sq. yds., will remain open as a garden bounded by well-laid-out wide carriage roads. The rear portion of the ground situated behind the new buildings has been covered with a network of small subsidiary structures, old and new, in connection with the administrative and internal management of the Institution. The new buildings are so divided as to have in the centre the main operation block, with blocks accommodating females and children on the one side and males on the other. When completed, the northerly side will contain the principal female, the gynecological, the obsteric and the children's blocks, whereas the southerly side will contain the principal male and the general blocks, consisting of outpatients and Ophtalmic blocks that have already been erected there and a block for ear, throat and nose diseases, for which space has been reserved. One of the most elevated and beautiful plots in the ground just near the Cumballa Hill entrance has been reserved for a special paying block with special comforts that may be erected at some future date.

THE OPERATION BLOCK.

The central building known as the operation has been built out of the munificent contribution of a little over Rs. 1,56,000 made by the Trustees of the late Mr. Framji Hormusji Warden. The first thing that attracts the eye of the visitor to this beautiful block is a handsome, well ventilated room open to the north light, situated on the first floor, with walls and pavement of marble, and a ceiling of pearl white. This principal operation theatre, with a gallery for students, and a set of four large rooms immediately surrounding it, for anesthetics, sterilizing, store and washing purposes, each fitted and furnished in a style and manner peculiar to its requirements. On the opposite side of the operation theatre with its surrounding conveniences as already described, are a resting room for the surgeons and a couple of rooms for patients after operations. On the ground floor of the same block, suitable provision has also been kept for X Ray, bacteriological, pathological, microscopic and electric work; whereas, a separate operation theatre has been erected on the 2nd floor for septic cases only. The building, serving as it does as the link between the male and the female divisions, will be connected with the neighbouring blocks by corridors over which patients going by lifts, will be wheeled down even to be farthest end of the Hospital, whereas to big iron bridges establish connection with the administrative and the kitchen blocks behind, providing facilities of movement and communication which would have been otherwise impossible to obtain. The principal male block, the foundation of which can be seen towards the Cumballa Hill entrance, has been left unbuilt for the present for want of funds. The principal female block called after the late Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia in returne for a munificent contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Trustees of the late Mr. M. Wadia, will have therefore to be used for males and females both till such time as the principal male block is built. Originally, both these male and female blocks were intended to accommodate 120 patients between them, but now that both sexes and all classes have to be accommodated in one building, temporary partitions had to be made to suit the requirements of the enforced situation, and will have to be continued till the other arrangements contemplated can be obtained, thereby reducing the accommodation to 80 patients. The gynecological block called after the late Bai Pirojbai Nasserwanji Jehangir Wadia in return for a contribution of Rs. 60'000 by her Trustees, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Modi is situated on the northerly side of the ground at right angles to the principal female block and is connected with it by a an arched corridor. It is built and fitted in a manner suiting the peculiar use to which it is to be put, with an operation theatre of its own, and has accommodation for 25 patients. Connected with it, is the obstetric block, built in memory of the late Bai Awabai Framji Dinshaw Petit, by virtue of a contribution of about Rs. 1,12,000 made by her executors. It is a large and spacious building, with 3 accouchement rooms on the ground floor, and comfortable accommodation for 40 patients. The ophthalmic block bearing the name of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia of Lowjee Castle in return for a contribution of Rs. 50,000 made by the Trustees of his Charity Fund stands isolated for the present on the extreme west towards the Warden Roads entrance; and like the two other smaller blocks just described, is suitably equipped and fitted. It has a dark room for eye examination, an operation theatre of its own, an out-patients, department and more than sufficient accommodation for 20 in-patients. It will be ultimately connected with the neighbouring block by corridors. Situated towards the extreme north in an isolated position and at considerable distance from any of the important buildings, is a small flat block with accommodation for five patients specially designed for use as an observation ward for suspicious cases, with entirely separate cooking and other arrangements of its own. A small two-roomed structure, covered by a wooden trellis, immediately to the left of the Cumballa Hill entrance, is the mortuary with facilities for having a post-mortem performed in case of need. Adjoining the mortuary is the out-patients' block built in memory of the late Bai Nawazbai Pherozesha Merwanjee Jeejibhoy, on one side of which facing the garden is a Hospital Dispensary; whereas on the top floor, two rooms have been provided for use as Museum and Library respectively, the latter room being also used as Board Room. Small pantries, nurses' rooms and sanitary accommodation have been provided at convenient intervals on each floor with the necessary paraphernalia; the pantries having facilities for heating and cooking by electricity in emergent cases. Dinner lifts in close proximity to the pantries have been provided for affording facilities for the carriage of meals to the respective floors in the different buildings, where they would be brought in waggons from the main kitchen over the connecting bridge already referred to. The old building with its 8 subsidiary blocks has been repaired, fitted and furnished so as to be of use for administrative purposes. They will all be principally used as quarters for nurses, R. M. officers, assistant physicians and surgeons, manager, store-keeper, steward and a portion of the important lower staff; as manager's, R. M. officers', and general offices; as godowns, waiting, record, seamstress, stores, linen and lumber rooms, etc. A huge storage tank, placed on the most elevated spot in the grounds with a maximum capacity of accommodating 39,120 gallons of water, with the assistance of the various smaller distributing tanks placed over the different blocks and holding among them an additional quantity of 39,120 gallons, will all jointly always hold in stock a total quantity of 78,240 gallons of good and potable water enough to last the Institution for patients and upper staff for a fortnight for cooking and drinking purposes, the water from a large well in the compound of the hospital which is extremely good being always available for other domestic purposes.

The newly built subsidiary blocks include a cage dairy; a commodious laundry with facilities for drying during the monsoon months; a disinfector; an incinerator; stables, coach-houses and motor sheds, with suitable quarters for chauffeurs, coachmen, and syces, in the immediate vicinity; and, lastly, two large blocks supplying commodious and well ventilated accommodation for servants and sweepers. Two bungalows situated on the sea-side at Versova, being the gifts of Mr. Cowasji Sorabji Batliwalla, will be used as convalescent homes in connection with the Hospital. The training of nurses by a regular course of instruction is also to be introduced. As the buildings are at present, the Hospital has easy accommodation in it for 140 patients, with enough room for the adding to the accommodation contemplated, in case of need, thereby increasing the number of patients to 200. The entire control and government of the Hospital will rest in the General Committee through their representatives on the Executive Committee.

THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

Highly qualified medical men in the community with the very highest European degrees, having very kindly offered to place, free of charge, their valuable services at the disposal of the Institution, it has accordingly been arranged that the staff of the Hospital will be entirely Honorary, drawn from the best talent in the community, every important department of medicine and surgery having specialists in each line to attend to the patients seeping relief. The paid staff will consist, for the present of an R. M. O., 4 house-physicians, and surgeons, about 15 trained nurses with a qualified Superintendent over them, a manager, a steward and an extensive list of lower servants, all put together forming a regular colony of well nigh 100 souls. On the bases of (the Staff appointed, and taking into consideration all other items of current expenditure, such as food, medicines, etc., not included in the above, it is estimated that it will cost at least Rs. 3 per head per day to efficiently conduct a Hospital of 140 to 200 patients. When His Excellency peformed the Foundation Ceremony of the Hospital in December 1907, the total funds then stood at Rs. 12,75,000 and it is gratifying to note that this has in the course of 4 1-4 years increased to about 22 lakhs. The total, though it looks a very big figure, will, when all the liabilities have been met and paid for, be largely swallowed up, as a great many of the contributions had been ear-marked for buildings and had to be uspd accordingly, to say nothing of other things. From this it will be clear that only a very small sum will remain in hand as corpus; but fortunately for us, an aggregate monthly contribution of Rs. 5,000 for maintenance has been promised for a period of 5 years certain, which when added to the interest we hope to realise on the corpus and such fees as we shall be able to levy in accordance with a graduated scale, will make it possible for the Committee to make a successful beginning. When once we shall have satisfied the requirements of the Parsi public and won their approval by our work, we shall have unimpeachably established our right to live and prosper in the service of the community. In the meantime, the question of the improvement of our financial condition will engage the most serious attention of my Committee and no efforts will be spared to substantially add to our funds. My Committee have no doubt whatsoever that a community so full of generous-hearted and philanthropic men like the Parsi community that can always spare money even for the benefit and use of those outside their fold, will be able to find resources enough to maintain an Institution of the importance and magnitude as the one we have established for their exclusive use and benefit.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, President of the Committee, then requested His Excellency the Governor to perform the opening ceremony. Mr. Petit said: My Committee are grateful to providence for having been ensbled to act as the instrument of the Community for the purpose of bringing this Institution into existence. But, whilst cosscious of a sens of just pride at the unexpected success of our efforts in the service of our fellow-men, we are profoundly alive to our failings in several directions which with the growth of funds it will be our most sincere and earnest concern to remove. Engineered and organized, as it has been entirely by the Parsees brought to this stage of completion by means of funds, every pie of which has been contributed by the Community; and manned, as it will be, by an Honorary Visiting Staff drawn from the best talent in the Community, with the very highest European qualifications; we trust that the Institution, which we have laboured for 7 long years to rear, will not only prove in every way, 'worthy of the Community in whose interest it is established, but will also develop by slow degrees into a model Institution of its kind in the City. In our endeavours towards the attainment of this object, we confidently look to the hearty co-operation, friendly indulgence and continued good-will of our Community. We are perfectly certain that a Community that has found as much as 22 lakhs of rupees for the establishment of this Institution, will not allow it to starve for want of adequate resources for its maintenance, in a manner that will be in keeping with its great possibilities.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, then declaring the Hospital open, said :—

Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first public function was performed on this spot more than four years ago and I vividly remember the scene. I then felt some diffidence in speaking on hospital questions as I had no personal acquaintance with the state of these matters in India. Since 1907 I have inspected a large number of the hospitals of the Presidency, and I have carefully studied our health problems in their various aspects. The arrangements which were concluded before I took office debar Government from making further hospital provision for the city of Bombay; but we have done much during the past four years for the improvement of the four hospitals for which we are responsible, and in the Mofussil there has been marked advance which is still proceeding. Meanwhile the populations of our large towns are increasing and the city of Bombay especially is in urgent need of a great increase of hospital accommodation. The opening of this fine Institution, which will easily provide 140 beds with possibilities of extension to 200 beds, is therefore a step of great public importance. I need hardly say that the number of beds does not by any means afford the full measure of the medical aid which will be brought to bear upon the sick and suffering. The Out-patients Departments of all our hospitals are doing invaluable work, which is more and more appreciated by the people, and the memory of the late Bai Nawazbai Pherozesha Merwanji Jeejibhoy will here be perpetuated by such a department which with the Hospital Dispensary will bring relief within reach of thousands of persons who have need of it. Speaking with the large experience of Indian hospitals which I have gained, I warmly congratulate the Committee on the care which they have bestowed on their work and the success which they have obtained. The Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit hospital will be a thoroughly up to date Institution, in which modern requirements have been taken into full account both in the design of the buildings and in the liberal provision made for accessory services. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, you have the initial advantage of a particularly fine, extensive and salubrious site. The operation block, costing more than Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs generously contributed by the Trustees of the late Mr. Framji Hormusji Warden, seems to have every modern convenience, and the separate theatre for septic cases is a wise provision. I note also the arrangements made for X Ray, bacteriological, and pathological work, which is growing in importance almost every day. The principal block for females which is to bear the name of the late Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia and is constracted from the munificent contribution of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs from the Wadia Trustees, will I have no doubt be restricted to the purpose for which it is intended within a short time. Meanwhile the obstetric block built in memory of the late Bai Avabai Framji Dinshaw Petit, with its accommodation for 40 patients, will bring help to large numbers of women in their hour of need. The convalescent homes at Versova, which Mr. Cowasji Sorabji Baliwalla has thoughtfully presented, will be a valuable supplement to the hospital. The architects and the contractors deserve great credit for the design and execution of the many and varied buildings which, in a great modern hospital, entail special thought and care. I am particularly glad to hear that as was promised when the foundation stone was laid, the training of Nurses will be carried on here and I hope that the Nursing Association will be formed to guide and watch over the instruction and the welfare of the pupils. I remember that it was also stated that post-graduate courses would be given and I trust that this may be found possible. I am most anxious that before I leave you a start in this direction may be made, and I have hopes that, with the co-operation of the Municipal Corporation, Government may be able to provide advanced instruction for Indian Medical Graduates who at present lack the opportunity freely provided in other countries. If the Parsi General Hospital can supplement our efforts we shall be delighted and I need hardly say that, if we can establish a School of Tropical Medicine at Parel, its officers will be ready to give you help and advice. The report states that the medical staff will be drawn from "the best talent in the community" and I warmly welcome the additional opportunities of acquiring hospital experience which will thus be thrown open to the Indian medical profession. In accepting Western medical science and turning it to practical account, Parsis have been real pioneers, and the work carried out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nariman and later by Dr. Masina has not only been of immense value in itself, but has indirectly helped to advance medical science among all communities. The growth of trust in modern medical methods, or in other words the conquest of empiricism by scienc is proceeding slowly but surely in India. As this movement gains ground and as sanitation in all its branches makes way, the Indian Medical Profession will become more and more important. The Medical Registration Act is the first step towards placing the Profession in the position which it ought to occupy as an organized body and protecting its dignity and its rights. It is a great satisfaction to me that the Bombay Legislative Council should have led the way in bringing the Presidency into line with other civilized countries, and if the step taken is a small one it is at least in complete accord with the principles accepted wherever the medical profession is honoured as it deserves to be.

When I was here last the sum available was Rs. 12 3-4 lakhs only. The munificence of the Parsi Community has since raised the amount to 20 lakhs but as is natural the capital charges have grown correspondingly and I can repeat what I then said that "there will not be a very large surplus for the upkeep of the hospital." This the Committee fully realize, and the promise of Rs. 5,000 per month of which I understand that the Wadia Trustees, who help every good cause in the Presidency are contributing half, will enable the hospital to make a thoroughly successful start. That its future wants will be supplied abundantly by the many generous and philanthropic Parsis, I have no doubt. In a short time this hospital will prove to be a necessity to the community, and with the growing demands upon it will come the support which it will be able to claim. The management of a large Medical Institution like this is not a very simple matter as you will find; but with the medical talent and great business capacity which you have at your disposal the difficulties will be overcome. As I said long ago so it seems, I hope you will be able to give Government some fresh ideas of hospital management and I am certain that we shall not be found too proud to learn. I shall not be here to see the working of the new Institution with which I am doubly associated; but if, on some distant day, the Chairman of the Executive Committee finds time hanging heavily on his hands, I shall be grateful if he will write and tell me of the success which I shall rejoice to hear. In full assurance that the sick and suffering will here find comfort and relief, and that a fresh impulse will be given to medical progress in Bombay by the benevolent enterprize, of the Parsi Community, I now declare the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Hospital to be open. (Loud Applause.)

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Sir Dinshaw Petit, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Their Excellencies for being present there that afternoon. Mrs. B. D. Petit then garlanded Their Excellencies, for whom three hearty cheers were also given. Their Excellencies, before leaving, were shown round the hospital.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EGCENTRICITIES IN EMBROIDERIES.

Needlework, writes a Home lady embroideress, has more uses than even beauty and utility. Was it not Mme. D'Arblay—the inimitable Fanny Burney—who took a piece of embroidery to hide her confusion when an admirer gave unmistakable signs of a desire to propose? The modern man is not, perhaps, so susceptible as those of the Georgian era, but the sight of a fair lady plying the needle still attracts men who admire the womanly woman, while the increasing popularity of everything pertaining to the "cult of the needle" is a sufficient indication of the trend of modern feminine taste, which shows a decided leaning towards the example set by women of note in centuries past. Crazes in needlework come and go. Take, for instance, the somewhat "chic" idea so popular with the Parisienne of embroidering their coat of arms to be worn as a badge—a mediæval idea, carrying us back to the days of chivalry when knights emblazoned their arms upon their shields and retainers wore their masters' badge in their caps—and the fancy was carried so far that in England some Court trains have been enriched with heraldic embroidery, and though not exactly beautiful, it was imposing, and certainly had its uses, as the train was afterwards effective as a hanging in the ancestral halls.

STUMP WORK.

"Stump work" of the Tudor and Stuart periods may also be regarded as eccentric. "Embosted" the earlier examples of work were called, its chief characteristic being that the figures in the design are worked and padded or moulded, so that they are raised and partly stand away from the background, which is otherwise filled in with birds and flowers, trees and animals, generally quite incongruous to the subject, which is usually either scriptural or representative of kings and queens. Old caskets are sometimes covered with the work, but panels and pictures are also in evidence. Some time ago this work was not much noticed, but now it is considered very curious and valuable, both on account of its age and eccentricity. Patriotic people having a "penchant" in this direction modernise the old idea by embroidering a picture of a modern king and queen, with suitable surroundings. Even one's own family history would be interesting to descendants if carried out in the same way.

NEEDLEWORK PICTURES.

There is a decided revival in needlework pictures to-day, some examples being very beautiful. Charming figures "After Morland" are wrought in soft subdued shades of silk, and encased in oval frames. Others are copies of pastoral scenes, the figures worked in fine sewing silk, and in some cases the faces are painted on satin, instead of being embroidered, while trees, foliage, and animals are generally represented with chenille stitchery or French knots of silk and wool. Delightful and realistic pictures are produced by combining painting with embroidery, the stitch being first made upon satin, lightly painted, details afterwards being delicately embroidered. For instance, a garden scene, with pretty cottage in the distance, having little figures amongst the flowers. The figures are embroidered and the roses, lilies, etc., are all "painted in" with the needle, blending perfectly with the soft-painted background. Then, again, a bit of moorland is lovely with the heather cleverly indicated by silk stitchery until it merges into the actual painting: both painting and embroidery so skilfully blent, that it is difficult to tell one from the other.

The most delicious cakes and pastries may be made with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
"Paisley Flour" cakes are both light and wholesome, and they are so digestible that they may be safely eaten just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Results of Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

Yesterday was a public holiday and a large crowd found their way to the Racecourse at Mahalaxmi to witness the running in the penultimate extra meeting. The card was a small one, only six events being down for decision and a start was not made until almost four o'clock in the afternoon. Four favourites, including two joint favourites, won, so that the public cannot have had much cause to complain. The most exciting finishes of the day were when Crown Prince beat Well Done with a late run and when the Loaf came up on the outside to snatch the victory from Lord Merv by a neck. Brown once more was the most successful jockey of the day with three winners to his credit, while the remaining first placed mounts were ridden respectively by Kuhn, O'Neill and Templeman.

Asaud opened a hot favourite in the betting for the Arab Selling Plate and the public in most instances confined themselves to place speculations on Clever Boy, which came in second, receiving much support. Well Done was favourite for the Arab Consolation Plate and looked like winning until half way up the straight, Crown Prince came up and dashed past him. Money Gold, although well-backed, ran in the ruck. In the Tansa Plate public support was given to Majeed, which is better known to racegoers as Order. The winner, however, was forthcoming in Polish which practically led throughout. In the Consolation Plate for horses, the Loaf and Lord Merv were joint favourites and a certain section of the public backed Danseuse. Lord Merv led out early and Danseuse ran prominently at the head with Solution. Lord Merv looked a certain winner up the straight, but Brown brought the Loaf up with a dash on the outside and just beat Ferguson's mount by a neck on the post. The fifth race saw Master Bill made favourite with Ya Nasib next in demand. Master Bill scored an easy win, but Ya Nasib ran very poorly, Best Chance and Moonspot placing. Ream was another odds on favourite in the last race of the day while Abdul Aziz was recipient of much place money. Both ponies justified their support, Ream scoring a runaway win and Abdul Aziz coming in third.

The following are the results in detail :—

AN ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Winner, Rs.500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.

Mr. Lion's Asaud 8st. 3lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Nasser Abdoola's Clever Boy II. 8st. 2lbs O'Neill 2
Mr. W. Homer's Dinar 7st. 11lbs.....Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Borgavi, Engineer, Kakhi, Khan, Arnica, Once More, Alispo and Honest Money.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Asaud, 4 to 1 against Clever Boy II. 7 to 1 Once More, and 10 to 1 and longers odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 13-8 for win, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Clever Boy II. led away from Asaud and Engineer to the bend where Asaud took the lead and won easily by a length. Dinar was third four lengths behind Clever Boy II. Time—1 min. 8 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

AN ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 1st December, 1909

Nawab Mahomed Moinudin Khan Bahadur's. Crown Prince 7st. 5lbs.....Kuhn 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Well Done 8st. 13lbs. ...Brown 2
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Lama 7st. 8lbs. ...Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN.—Aga, Money Gold, and Harry Johnson.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Well Done, 5 to 2 Money Gold, 4 to 1 Aga and Crown Prince, and 10 to 1 the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 52-8 for the win, and Rs. 20, and Rs. 18 for places.

THE RACE :—Lama and Aga led out running for a furlong when the former took the lead with Aga and Well Done following. Lama came into the straight but was passed by Well Done, who looked like winning when Crown Prince came up with a dash and won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 53 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Penton.)

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 800; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Messrs. R. S. Forage and F. B. Saif's Polish 7st. 4lbs.....O'Neill 1
Mr. Lion's Majeed 8st. 3lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. J. R. Raja's Mezahim 6st. 9lbs.....Dhondi 3

ALSO RAN:—Baloz, Prime Minister, Dilkush, Grey Falcon, Regiment, Upright and Rangoon.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Baloz, 2 to 1 Majeed, 4 to 1 Polish and Dilkush, 6 to 1 Grey Falcon, 8 to 1 Prime Minister, and 10 to 1 and longer odds the remainder.

The totalizator paid Rs. 69 for the win and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 135-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Polish went away with the lead and then Upright came up level. At the three furlongs Polish again took the lead which he maintained to the end, winning by 1 1-4 lengths; 3 lengths; between second and third. Time.—1min 38 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Dr. Bassler.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 1st December, 1909.

Mr. F. M. Garda's The Loaf 10st. 6lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Lord Merv 9st. 7lbs..Ferguson 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Solution 8st. 10lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Wellfield, Glengarry, Not Yet, Danseuse, T. M. S., and Yvette.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against The Loaf, 5 to 2 Lord Merv, 7 to 2 Solution and Danseuse, 6 to 1 Wellfield, and 10 to 1 and longer odds the race.

The totalizator paid Rs. 32-8 for the win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Solution led with Lord Merv. At the three furlongs Lord Merv led and was first into the straight, with Danseuse close up. Lord Merv looked an easy winner but was beaten near the post by The Loaf by a neck; a head between second and third. Time.—1min, 2 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE. (Divided). Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1911.

Mr. Heath's Master Bill 8st 8lbs...Templeman 1
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's Best Chance 8st 11lb. Hoyt 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's Moonspot 9st. 10lbs.....Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Zaheir, Ya Nasib, Different, Good Success, Mubrook and Authority.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Ya Nasib, 3 to 1 Master Bill, 4 to 1 Moonspot and Zaheir, 6 to 1 Different, 8 to 1 Mubrook and Best Chance and 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 43-8 for the win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 38, and Rs. 33-5 for places.

THE RACE:—The field raced almost level to the bend where Master Bill came away to win by five lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 23 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Divided. Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arabs 14, hands and under landed since 1st July, 1911.

Mr. Lion's Ream 8st. 4lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Fahsdbin Nusser's Engleteme 8st 6lbs. Templeman 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Abdul Aziz 8st. 2lbs. O'Neill 3

ALSO RAN:—Peerage, Mizban, Pleader II, Assistant, Mijbas, Musktarak, Moyaid, Manchester and Takdir.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Ream, 4 to 1 Pleader II, 5 to 1 Assistant and Mijbas, tens and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 21-8 for the win and Rs. 16, Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 46, for places.

THE RACE:—From a straggling start Abdul Aziz first led out. Then near the bend Ream came away and won with ease from Engleteme and Abdul Aziz won by six lengths, one length. Time—1min 25 1-8secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following are the draws for the handicap Singles and Doubles in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament :—

E. Kaufmann (+15) ... bye
G. W. Dawson (Scr) ... bye
H. E. D. Simon (+15-3) bye
W. Reid (—40-3) ... bye
E. P. Comber (+1-6) ...
V. N. Rowsell (—3-6) ...
F. E. Skipwith (—15-5) ...
G. W. Wyles (—15) ...
T. H. Watts (—15-1) ...
R. Sephton (—3-6) ...
C. Critchley (—15-1) ...
F. Portlock (—15-3) ...
E. Hanser (+3-6) ...
G. S. Milne (Scr) ...
C. F. Cowle (—15) ...
M. G. Stuart (—3-6) ...
J. G. Adams (—3-6) ...
C. W. Kuhns (—15) ...
J. R. Landon (—4-6) ...
K. M. I. Kemp (—4-6) ...
J. De. Courtois (Scr) ...
L. W. Culbertson (Scr) ...
H. Cranshaw (+3-6) ...
C. E. Berey (+15-3) ...
D. B. Binning (—15) ...
A. P. Candler (—3-6) ...
A. E. Kibblewhite (—15) ...
J. Hannay (—15-2) ...
J. P. Barrett (+15) ...
K. B. Roger (+15) ...
J. E. P. Curry (+15) ...
A. B. Morrison (—2-6) ...
P. M. D. Sanderson (—15-3) ...
J. D. Sherston-Baker (+15) ...
H. E. Brandenberg (+15) ...
E. Erb (+15) ... ...
H. B. Bennett (+15) ...
N. Macpherson (Scr) ...
G. G. Fletcher (—3-6) ...
M. F. Nicholson (—15-3) ...
P. H. Retallack (+4-6) ...
R. Hitchcock (+3-6) ...
N. C. Barstow (—15) ...
K. H. McCormack (—30) ...
H. M. Kendall (Scr) ...
H. B. Murray (Scr) ...
N. W. Faith (+2-6) ...
E. Hargreaves (—15) ...
J. F. Fisher (—15-3) ...
A. E. Williams (—15-3) ...
S. Calvocoressi (—15-2) ... bye
A. W. Baker (Scr) ... bye
N. Thacker (—3-6) ... bye
R. B. Ryall (+15) ... ... bye
C. Bettoni (+3-6) ... ... bye

1st round to be played by Saturday, 13th April.
2nd round to be played by Saturday, 27th April,
3rd round to be played by Saturday, 4th May.
4th round to be played by Wednesday, 8th May.
Semi-finals to be played by Saturday, 11th May.
Final round to be played on Monday, 13th May.

Competitors must find their own umpires. The dates allotted for the different rounds will be strictly adhered to and no extension of time will be given. The matches to be played off on the Gymkhana Compound Courts.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Morrison & Hargreaves (—5-6) bye
Scaife & Ryall (+15) ... bye
Sisson & Steele (+15) ...
Landon & Hart (—3-6) ...
McCormack & Dawson (—15-3)
Stanton & Nelson (—15)
Powell & Roger (Scr) ...
Curry & Faith (+15) ...
Portlock & Cranshaw (—15)
Critchley & Barstow (—15-3)
Sherston-Baker & MacMillan (+3-6)
Wheeler & Candler (Scr)
Froom & G S Milne (—5-6)
Collins & Cassels (—15)
Watts & Sepulon (—15-2)
Fletcher & Nicholson (—15-3)
I. G. Adams & H E D Simon (+15)
Binning & Murray (—3-6)
J. P. Orr & W Reid (—30)
Kuhns & M G Stuart (—15)
Kendall & Sanderson (—15)
Williams & Culbertson (—15)
Skipwith & Coombs (—30-3)
Hutchence & DeCourtois (+15)
E Jacobson & Retallack (—15-1) bye
Bettoni & Willmott (—2-6) bye
Hannay & Hitchcock (—4-6) bye

1st round to be played by Saturday, 13th April.
2nd " " " Saturday, 27th April.
3rd " " " Saturday, 4th May.
Semi-finals " " Saturday, 11th May.
Final " " on Tuesday, 14th May.

Competitors must find their own umpires.

The dates allotted to the different rounds will be strictly adhered to and no extension of time will be given.

The matches to be played on the Gymkhana Compound Courts.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Craw arket, Bombay.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Restore It Readily.

With a good constitution and an intelligent observance of the precautions which have to be taken to counteract the deleterious action of the climate, there is no reason why life in a hot country should not run on the same healthy lines as in more temperate climates.

Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of everyday observation that it does not do so. The first intimation of anything being wrong generally comes in a loss of appetite. This is nature's warning that less food should be taken, so that the body may have time to recover its equilibrium through less work being given to the digestive organs on the one hand, and less strain being put on the nerves which regulate them on the other.

At the same time, it has always to be borne in mind that the taking of less food is always followed by the desire to take still less. The result is that the individual may get run down into a condition of great weakness. It is necessary, therefore, to exercise the greatest care and intelligence in cutting down the daily supply of food.

Without a certain amount of nitrogenous food the body's force cannot be kept up. That is a fundamental law of physiology which has to be observed by everyone in all climates. Meat is the chief source from which that all important element nitrogen is obtained. Meat and meat foods are, however, too "heating," to use a common expression, under these conditions of failing appetite, and they contain so much waste material that they throw too much work on the already overworked excretory organs. In fact, it may be this very condition of overwork which is the cause of loss of appetite.

ABSOLUTELY CONVINCING REASONS.

To regain appetite and the healthy enjoyment of one's food, which is a provision of nature to aid the digestion, it is necessary to take food which will stimulate the digestive functions and supply nourishment in which there is little or no waste, thus relieving the excretory organs of much labour.

For this purpose, nothing can compare with Sanatogen, which has been described by a medical journal as "a food which is all food with no waste." Moreover, it helps the digestion of other food, and thus enables the system to make better use of what has been taken.

The reason why Sanatogen acts in this way is very simple. It is composed of the body-building or nitrogenous element of the purest cow's milk, "chemically combined" with phosphorus in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous system. It has, therefore, to undergo relatively little digestion before it is assimilated and taken into the blood stream to nourish the body in general and the nervous system in particular. One of its principal actions is on the organs which manufacture the red blood corpuscles. These are vitally important, for if they fall below a certain number the individual suffers from anæmis, with its long list of depressing and enervating symptoms, like lassitude, langour, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, faintness, headache, noises in the ears, spots before the eyes, indigestion and constipation, with, in women, an additional set of well-known symptoms, which are often attended with considerable pain and an even greater degree of weakness than when men are the sufferers.

NO LESS CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

In these cases of loss of appetite Sanatogen often acts like a charm, especially in the case of children, in whom the loss of a desire for food naturally tells with greater rapidity and effect than in grown-up people. In such cases the following statement of a physician practising in Bangalore may be regarded as typical :—"I have an interesting case in which Sanatogen has a remarkable effect. The subject was a boy, eleven years old, who was very anæmic, averse to any sort of food from want of appetite, morose, of a languid disposition, hating to play and study, while he suffered, at least once a week, from a severe chest pain which, it was feared, would culminate in that dreaded malady Angina Pectoris. He had only taken Sanatogen for three days when, to the surprise of his parents, he was found to be cheerful and active, and his appetite was returning. He relished his usual food and he lost the pains in the chest. His description of the effect of Sanatogen was decidedly quaint. He said :—'I feel while taking it as if some energy or current of strength was being poured into my chest.'" This is a sane expression of the effect of Sanatogen.

The remarkable thing about this child's experience is that it is made almost in the exact words of a distinguished London author, who wrote to the proprietors, "almost immediately after taking Sanatogen I feel as if a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 4.)

BY THE WAY.

MINE WHERE THERE IS NO STRIKE.

There is a small colliery near Disley, in Cheshire, which is not affected by the general strike. There are only ten men employed, five miners and five surface men. The owner, Mr. Joseph Wright, helps with the work. The levels are reached by a steep brow, up which the coal is hauled in trucks to the pit mouth by steam power. The coal is nearly all bought and used for household purposes in the village and district. As the quantity obtained could not affect the general situation, it is expected that the strikers will interfere with the colliers at work there.

SCOTS PROFESSOR AND HIS STUDENTS.

Some stories are going the rounds about Professor Duncan, of St. Andrews University, who was affectionately called "Tammy." On one occasion a student in the back bench had made himself obnoxious to the Professor by interruptions and talk. "Come down to the front bench, Mr.——," said Tammy, for three reasons. Firstly, you'll be nearer the board; secondly, you'll be nearer the fire; and, thirdly, you'll be nearer the door." On another occasion a student called out in regard to the problem being worked on the blackboard, "There's a cypher wanting, sir;" on which the Professor rejoined, "There'll no be a cyephir wanting as long as you're here."

GROSSMITHS AND THE PRESS.

The connexion of the Grossmiths with the Press was much more profitable than has been represented. It grew up into a monopoly which was of very considerable value in fact. How it came about it is hard to explain but the Grossmiths had exclusive command of the police-court reporting at Bow-street and their reports were supplied to all the papers generally under contract not merely to one or two of them. The distinguished entertainer who has so recently died continued to receive a comfortable income from Bow-street reporting for years after he had betaken himself wholly to the stage. The actual work was done by a partner, but George Grossmith retained a large interest in the proceeds until, at any rate, far on into the eighties of the last century.

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS.

Death came suddenly in the case alike of George Grossmith the elder and of his inimitable son. On a Saturday night in April 1880, when the second George Grossmith was playing in "The Pirates of Penzance" at a theatre not far away his father was presiding over the weekly house dinner of the Savage Club, which then, as now, had its domicile in the Adelphi, though not in the same building. Grossmith, whose bust is a prominent object in the entrance hall of the present club-house, has just finished telling a story about Thomas Noon Talfourd, Charles Lamb's friends and biographer, when he slipped down from his chair, and was carried out of the room, to die an hour or two later in the presence of the chief members of his family.

A NEW SCOTTISH BIRD.

A new Scottish bird, the serin finch, was shown at the last meeting of the Royal Physical Society, held in Edinburgh. Mr. Oliver Hilton Gild said that it had been taken on November 9, 1911, near Edinburgh, in company with lesser redpoles. Though, new to Scotland, the serin has been recorded on eight occasions in England, and has also been seen in Ireland. The bird breeds on the Continent, but has never been known to breed in Britain.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH SHOWS.

In this month's "Quiver" there is a symposium on this subject, to which a number of well-known clergymen, ministers, and laymen contribute. The Rev. F. B. Meyer thinks the Picture Palace has come to stay, and that it has distinct advantages over the music-hall. Dr. Charles Brown also agrees that to condemn it would be both useless and foolish. "Properly supervised," he says, "there is great preventive and educative power in this modern form of entertainment". Rev. Dinsdale T. Young writes: "You cannot quench the instinct for the dramatic, and you must give amusement to the forlorn and the poor. Then strive to keep the entertainment pure and give it your good wishes." The Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury believes that, on the whole, "these shows are good and not bad." He has attended a considerable number of them and has only once seen anything that was offensive.

OTHER OPINIONS.

The Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, is of opinion that "cinematograph exhibitions under proper regulations are a wholesome form of recreation and instruction," but he is altogether against Sunday exhibition. Principal W. T. A. Barber, of the Leys Schools, says that "for Christian people to hold entirely aloof will never do. We must share in legitimate enjoyment, watch and make our Christian taste felt and shared." Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett holds that "so long as the pictures are clean wholesome they may properly include amusement as well as recreation." He advises that the Church, in addition to her regular services on Sunday or in the week, should create her own cinematograph shows. Rev. Carey Bonner, the general secretary of the Sunday School Union, believes that "the cinematograph can be made a valuable educational instrument. Here," he adds "is an opportunity for some far-seeing Christian business man to make it possible for films to be made illustrating high-class and virile religious stories, such as would attract young people."

ADMINISTRATOR AND MISSIONARIES.

The Hon. Staniforth Smith, the Administrator for the Australian Government in Papua, has been paying a very high compliment to the London Missionary Society's agents in that part of the world. He says that the mission there "has been of immense advantage to the Government," and that "the effect of their (the missionaries') work in that territory has been nothing but good." He adds: I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that they are doing excellent work. They have been of immenense advantage to the Government, they have co-operated with the Government, they have no sought in any way to arrogate to themselves any of those functions which belong to the civil power. We have always had very hearty co-operation and sympathy in our work, and all I can wish is that the mission will go on extending. The missionaries have so often been the butt of adverse criticism by persons for the most part entirely ignorant of their work that the quotation of the testimony of a man in the position of the Hon. Staniforth Smith is only a bare act of justice.

EMILY, SHAREEFA OF WAZAN.

Apropos of this lady's recently published interesting autobiography, a correspondent writes "At one of Madame Bodichon's (Leg of Mutton) dinners, as she called them in January 1873, one of my fellow-guests was T..R. Herbert, R.A. the well-known artist and the decorator of the Peers' robing-room. Whether my host's friend and London neighbour had just returned from a tour in Morocco, or gave us his glowing story at second hand I do not remember Be this as it may in the highly coloured language suited to his subject, and with just that 'soupcon" of French accent which the famous artist affected, he related the Anglo-Mohammedan marriage that had just been civilly celebrated at Tangier. His description of the bridegroom's glittering cavalcade was like a page from the Arabian Nights. And after cataloguing the various features of the show, the red and purple trappings, heavy with gold and silver embroidery, the shining arms set with jewels, the princely splendour of the whole, our narrator wound up with the remark. It is said that the lady was solemnly warned against thus placing herself under Mohammedan law but she would not listen, and on wonder the Moor being so grand a figure Whereupon his hostess ever an adorer of the picturesque added; "No wonder indeed. What woman would not have married him !"

MOHAMMEDAN-ANGLO-DARBY AND JOAN.

Our correspondent adds: "How Mr. Herbert would have delighted in the Shareefa's narrative; and how much light does the simply written story throw upon Oriental character. We read that immediately after the marriage ceremony the happy bridegroom went off to his devotions, the day being Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath. Indeed, the Shareef seems not only to have been a very devout, but what old-fashioned countryfolks would say, a family man and a very indulgent husband. All's well that ends well, and his divorced wives, whom the autobiographer naively calls Divorcees Nos. 1, 2, and 3, seem to have borne no kind of ill-will to their more fortunate successor. Reviewing my own Algerian experience, I must say that I should not have expected so fortunate a termination of a somewhat daring experiment."

THE TWO SERVICES.

INCREASING THE PERSONNEL.

One of the most gratifying features of the Navy Estimates is the provision which the Admiralty have made for a substantial addition to the personnel. Already the initial steps have been taken to cope with the large number of youths who, it is confidently anticipated, will present themselves at the recruiting offices. With a view to providing the extra accommodation required in the training establishments it is intended, as a temporary measure, to transfer the youths and ordinary seamen now on board the "Ganges II." at Harwich, together with the instructional staff, to the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport. "Ganges II." will then be utilised as an overflow ship to Shotley Naval Barracks. Eventually the hulk "Britannia," now at Dartmouth, will become attached to the "Impregnable" at Devonport as an overflow ship and in the not distant future a shore building will be erected within easy access of Devonport as the headquarters of the training service. The expansion of the personnel has become an absolute necessity in view of the additions within the next few years to the number of ships which will have to be maintained with full complements.

SPEEDING UP NEW DESTROYERS.

Although the average period allowed for the building of destroyers is eighteen months, the First Lord of the Admiralty had to admit recently that only eight of the twenty boats in the 1910-11 programme have been delivered. This is not a satisfactory record for a Power which holds pride of place for quickness of construction of armoured ships, as has been demonstrated in recent Parliamentary returns. The belated completion of British destroyers stands out in marked contrast to the progress with corresponding craft in the German Navy, the whole of the twelve German destroyers of the 1910-11 programme having been commissioned and completed their trials by the end of 1911. Happily there is evidence of a speeding up in the construction of British torpedo craft, and an earnest of the First Lord's intention to make up leeway is seen in the unusual, but judicious step which has been taken of inviting tenders for the twenty destroyers to be built under the 1912-13 programme, thus enabling their construction to be facilitated.

A PREGNANT FACT.

In gun armament (three 4in.) size (1,100 tons) and radius of action, the new boats will be approximately 50 per cent. stronger and more robust than the "Acherons" and "Acorns," while in effective torpedo power the ratio of improvement will be about 100 per cent., two double 21in. tubes being fitted as against two single 21 in. tubes in all recent types. The action taken by the Admiralty in prematurely inviting tenders for the next group of destroyers, coupled with the improved characteristics will, provided their completion is not retarded, give us in time a better margin of superiority in torpedo craft than is represented by the pregnant fact that in the past four years we have completed for service only 76 units compared with Germany's 48. This advantage, considering the potential power of the destroyer, cannot be regarded as equal to our needs.

NAVAL AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Navy has now placed another quartette of its officers at the Royal Aero Club flying ground at Eastchurch, where officers of the senior Service who have gained their certificates at this aerial centre still continue flights on a great variety of machines. In fact, Eastchurch may almost be considered as a favourite depot for naval and military officers, who are now to be found on this ground in considerable numbers. Coincident with these appointments comes the news that Messrs. Zeiss, the well known scientific instrument makers, of Jena, have designed and patented an instrument to make bomb-dropping a simple and certain process, no matter whether the operator is seated as a passenger in an aeroplane or a dirigible. It is said to be an inverted theodolite worked in connection with a chronometer, and it is further asserted that the "shooting" can, with practice, be made very accurate. This will add a new joy to the life of modern sailors, both in merchant ship and warships, and hostile commerce-destroying aircraft cruising over our thickly-studded home waters should reap a rich harvest, unless speedily driven off by the aerial fleets of Britain at the outbreak of war. In view of these developments it will be interesting to learn how generous the Treasury has been in allowing the money asked for by those responsible for the aerial efficiency of the Navy and the Army. The French are now using the Voisin hydro-aeroplane to train its air pilots for the Navy, and our own naval officers are endeavouring to evolve a suitable hydro-aeroplane for use in our Navy; and to stint money at this stage of development would be a crime against the nation.

HORSES FOR ARTILLERY PURPOSES.

During the past year considerable attention has been given to the development of Mechanical Transport. Attention may be drawn to the necessity for keeping pace with the times, with our horse breeding schemes, for it had become evident that the introduction of mechanical transport was leading us into a blind alley in other directions. There seemed to be a feeling that the days of the horse service were over, but that is by no means the case, and the two types of animal which stood us so well in South Africa, are showing signs of serious decrease. The Secretary of State for War now makes the following significant allusion to the matter: "The expansion of mechanical transport in the Army will reduce the number of horses required for the Expeditionary Force to a considerable extent, but unfortunately the corresponding expansion in the civilian world threatens to lead to the disappearance of the bus horse, on which we have hitherto relied for artillery purposes." This statement is serious enough to warrant extended enquiries being made into the actual condition of supply for Artillery purposes. The registration returns are now available and should give some indication of what will be our actual condition say some two or three years hence. The remarks recently made in Parliament with reference to the serviceability of our field guns attracted considerable attention, but the condition of the horse supply for transporting them is a much more serious matter.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

It would appear that the Army Council have been driven into depending on the recent innovations which the co-operation of the Universities and the modifications in connection with Cadet training at the Royal Military College, and at Woolwich, afford, in connection with the supply of officers. This fact is regrettable, because an adequate number of suitable candidates for the officering of the Army will not be assured by this makeshift. In point of fact the University authorities will soon find that they are incurring a certain amount of odium from the practice of supporting a measure which is in reality an injustice to their "clientele." The reaction that will eventually set in from these causes will be serious and in the end the country will have to pay dearly for it. The debates on the Army Estimates are usually disappointing, being chiefly confined to destructive comments for political purposes, whilst the serious domestic unrest throughout the country has to a considerable extent overshadowed their proper examination. It becomes more and more apparent every day, that the land services are not properly represented in the Imperial Parliament. There is room in both Houses for a few vigorous soldier-politicians fresh from the training areas, who will smite, hip and thigh, the coterie of time servers who persistently block the way of any attempts to place the officering of the Army on a sound financial basis consistent with the laws of supply and demand. It is degrading to a great nation that her War Minister should have to resort to the expedient of begging officers to use their influence in bringing in their friends to complete an attenuated commissioned personnel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffinders in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

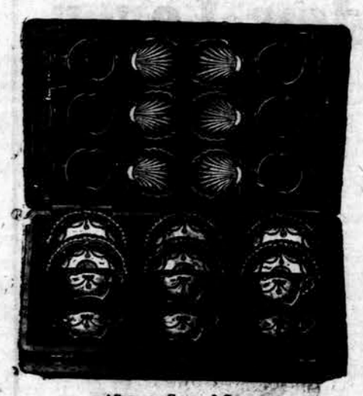
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Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. „ „52 „ „ 35-8 „ „ 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
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Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery."
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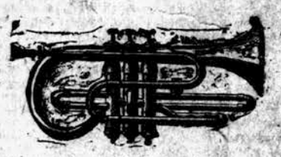

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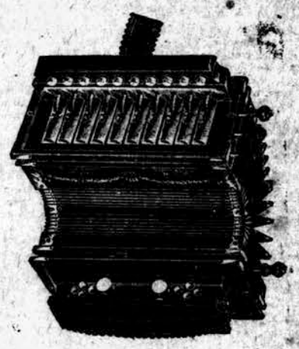

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